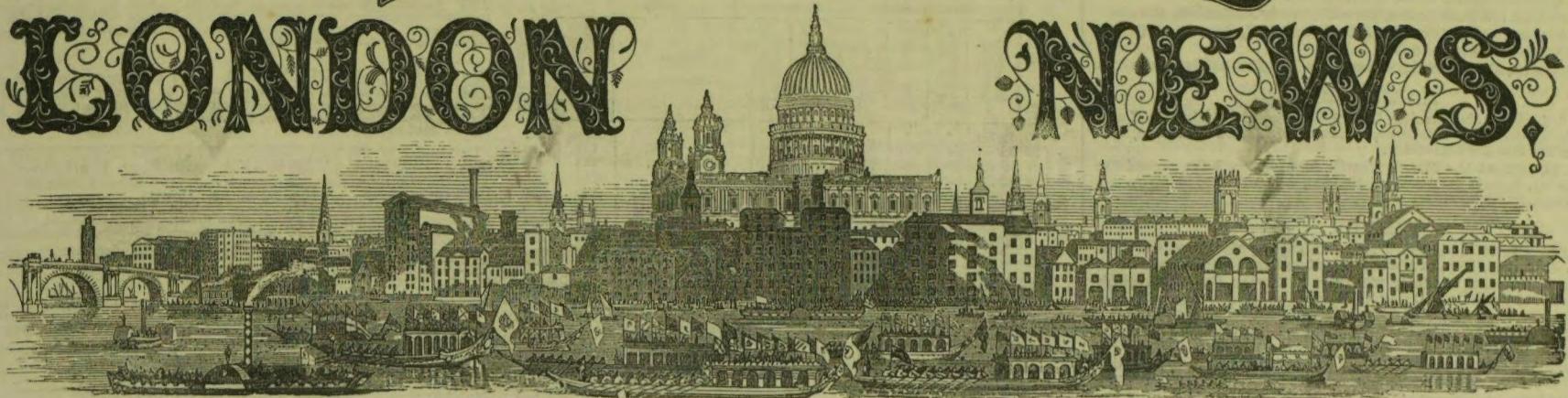


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1749.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

WITH EXTRA
SUPPLEMENT (COLOURED) { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6½D.



"SYMPATHY 'THE PASSING TRIBUTE OF A SIGH,'" BY A. C. H. LUXMOORE.
IN THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Alloa Park, Scotland, the Countess of Kellie, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., the Countess of Harewood, of a son.
On the 27th ult., at 40, Lowndes-square, the residence of her mother, the widow of Sir John Hill, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Bath House, Piccadilly, Lady Ashburton, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Ashfield House, Marquess-road, Canonbury, N., the wife of Walter Smith, Esq., of a son.
On the 5th inst., at 46, Berkeley-square, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Captain Henry Wickham to Teresa, Lady Tichborne, widow of Sir Alfred Tichborne, and daughter of the late Lord Arundell.

On Dec. 14, 1872, at the Matriz Church, Montevideo, John, second son of the late Mr. Robert Sardeson, of Haytor, Lincolnshire, to Maria del Carmen Arraga, of Montevideo.

DEATHS.

On the 26th ult., at Fairholme, Upper Teddington, Mary Ann, widow of the late H. J. Thrupp, Esq., of Hamilton-terrace and Hornsey, aged 72.
And, on the 2nd inst., suddenly, Theodore E. Thrupp, Captain Armagh Light Infantry, of Fairholme, Upper Teddington, only surviving son of the above, in his 43rd year, deeply lamented. Dublin papers please copy.
On the 26th ult., at Lennel House, Coldstream, N.B., Georgina, Countess of Haddington, in her 72nd year.
On the 5th inst., at 5, Brunswick-place, Regent's Park, Laura, daughter of the late Sir John Ferring, Bart., aged 73.
On the 1st inst., at Ilfracombe, Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., in his 75th year.
On the 11th ult., at Glasgow, Sir G. de la Poer Beresford, Bart., aged 61.
On the 24th ult., at her residence, Maresfield Lodge, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, Frances, Dowager Lady Shelley, widow of Sir John Shelley, sixth Baronet, in her 86th year.
On the 4th inst., at Rose Villa, Lee-road, Blackheath, Mrs. Amelia Anne Ten-Brooke, relict of William Ten-Brooke, Esq., aged 83 years.
On the 2nd inst., at Dawlish, suddenly, Admiral Robert Craigie, aged 73 years.
On the 26th ult., at his residence, Ripon, Charles Oxley, J.P. for the Liberty of Ripon, W.R. Yorks, in the 97th year of his age.
On the 28th ult., at her residence, 31, Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, Miss Hannah Brackenbury, aged 77 years. Deeply regretted.
On the 1st inst., at Devon Villa, Castlebar, Ealing, Charlotte Matilda Baird, the dearly beloved wife of William Matthews, aged 50.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9.
Second Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. C. B. Scott, D.D., Head Master of Westminster School; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., uncertain. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Whitechapel, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary W. H. Brockfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brockfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Lambeth Palace, 6.30 p.m., the Rev. W. Cadman, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Marylebone.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvierie, Incumbent.
St. Mary's, Lambeth, morning, the Archbishop of Canterbury's ordination, the Rev. Rd. Elwyn.

MONDAY, MARCH 10.
Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863.
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).
National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chesser on Physiology and Hygiene).
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).
Mrs. Holman Andrews's Concert at Hanover-square Rooms, 8 p.m.
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Thomson on Southern Formosa; Mr. W. N. Thomas on the Oil Rivers of West Africa).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Royal School of Mines, 4 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics: commencement of course).

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (continued discussion on the Indian Railways Gauge).
Mr. J. Macgregor, M.P., lecture, "Rob Roy Under Ground," Hanover-square Rooms, 8 p.m.
Royal Medical and Surgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.
Levée to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 40	11 25	—	0 50	30	1 5	1 25
1 45	2 5	2 20	2 35	2 52	3 7	3 20

M. R. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, entitled "HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABROAD, and VERY CATCHING," ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 25, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. WILL CLOSE, NEXT SATURDAY, their WINTER EXHIBITION. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 5s. Fall-mail.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.
Inches.	°	%	°	%	%		
March 21	29.873	44.0	41.0	99	0.30	34.4	50.0
27	29.465	39.7	32.1	77	7	40.5	44.7
28	29.757	35.2	21.0	60	2	31.5	41.0
1	29.189	38.3	37.1	96	10	29.0	47.4
2	29.746	41.5	30.4	68	3	35.0	48.6
3	29.784	41.5	41.0	100	34.3	49.7	56.5
4	29.747	48.8	45.0	88	8	41.0	

* Rain and snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected : : : 29.913 29.350 29.728 29.343 29.612 29.679 29.753

Temperature of Air : : : 46.9° 40.9° 35.1° 36.6° 43.0° 42.2° 50.3°

Temperature of Evaporation : : : 44.9° 38.4° 31.9° 35.9° 33.9° 41.0° 43.8°

Direction of Wind : : : SSW. WNW. NW. SSE. NW. WNW. SSW. WSW.

Miles. In Miles.

24 hours. Read at 10 A.M. 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.

Rain in 24 hours. Rain in 24 hours.

read next morning. read next morning.

SSW. WSW. WNW. NW. SSE. NW. NW. WNW. SSW. WSW.

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entirely consummated. The emancipated bondsmen of the United States are not possessed of all the civil rights which their new status of freedom should properly carry with it. He declares his purpose to see that wrong corrected, and he pledges himself in unmistakable language to give the coloured man a fair chance, to facilitate to the utmost his access to the schools, and to encourage him by the assurance that his conduct will regulate the treatment he will receive. Nor is he unmindful of what is due to the aboriginal Indians located within the territories of the American Republic. His attempt will be to bring them under the benign influences of education. He freely acknowledges that the wrong already inflicted on these races leaves a balance to their credit, and he starts the humane question whether the Indian may not, by proper teaching and treatment, be made a useful member of society.

With regard to the general domestic policy he intends to pursue, the outline he has given in his Message cannot but prove acceptable to the people of the Republic as well as satisfactory to the nations of Europe. To re-establish good feeling between the different sections of American society; to restore the currency to a fixed value compared with the standard value of gold; to construct cheap routes; to maintain friendly relations with neighbouring peoples, as well as with distant countries; to revive commerce; to recover the share of America in the carrying trade on the ocean; to encourage manufacturing industry and to elevate labour;—these will be aims which will engross the care of his Administration. Such a programme, it is true, looks much more promising upon paper than ordinarily appears in the attempts made to realise it. It is *couleur de rose* in the one; it is often characterised by great shortcomings and imperfections in the other. Good intentions are easy; successful exploits are far more difficult. But the expression of good intentions by a man occupying a supreme post, and able to wield immense power and influence, is to be received with feelings of pleasure. So far as it goes, it excites sentiments of trust and expectations of advantage. At any rate, there is nothing in this outline calculated to stir the apprehensions of even the most timid or suspicious. It discloses the intention of President Grant to exercise his functions during his renewed term of office within a sphere, and with a view to objects, in relation to which all the world may well wish him the most triumphant success.

The President recurs to what was once a pet project of his policy—namely, the admission of San Domingo into the Union as a territory. The proposal, he says, emanated from the people of that island; and he believed then, and he believes still, that its favourable reception would have conduced to the interests of both the parties concerned. It was, however, rejected by Congress, and was never again brought up by the President. As to the future, any acquisition of territory must have the support of the American people before he recommends it. Then occurs a passage which we prefer to give in the precise words of the report which has reached us. The President says, "As commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed everything, I rather believe that the Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, speaking one language—a consummation which will render armies and navies no longer necessary. I will encourage and support any recommendations of Congress tending towards such ends." Unusual language this from the Ruler of a great nation and a successful soldier. Unusual, and perhaps very premature. What may ultimately be in store for the nations upon earth can hardly be foreseen even from the marked characteristics and tendencies of the present age. It is well, however, to have before us a bright ideal, and for each one, in the sphere of action allotted to him, faithfully to do his part towards the realisation of that ideal.

THE COURT.

The Queen visited the Duchess of Inverness, on Thursday week, at Kensington Palace. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein partook of luncheon with her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Churchill, and Lady Augusta Stanley dined with the Queen. On the following day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited Count and Countess Gleichen. Subsequently the Queen paid a visit to Countess Bernstorff at Prussia House. Prince Leopold arrived at the palace from Oxford. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh visited her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Count Gleichen, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, and Lady Churchill. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to Covent-Garden Theatre. On Saturday last the Queen visited the Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House. Her Majesty was received and conducted through the Academy by Sir Francis Grant, R.A., the president, and inspected the Exhibition of Works of the Old Masters and the Works of Deceased Artists of the British Schools in Oil, Water Colours, and Sculpture. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, for Paddington, and travelled thence by a special train upon the Great Western Railway to Windsor, arriving at the castle at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock. Prince Leopold returned to Oxford. On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Chancellor Benson, D.D., Master of Wellington College, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian had luncheon with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Halifax. Sir John Barnard Eyles, Knt. (Judge of the Court of Common Pleas), was sworn

a member of the Privy Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. The Lord and Groom in Waiting were in attendance. The Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Kimberley, and Viscount Halifax had audience of her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Roxburgh, his Excellency the Belgian Minister (M. Solvyns), the Marquis of Aylesbury, K.G., the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, Sir Arthur Helps, and the Earl of Morley. On Tuesday the Prince Imperial visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon. Viscount Sydney accompanied his Imperial Highness to Windsor. Prince and Princess Christian also had luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has walked and driven out daily. The Queen, through the Duke of Argyll, has sent a letter to Dr. Guthrie's eldest son "expressing to the bereaved widow and family of Dr. Guthrie her Majesty's sincere sympathy with them, as well as her Majesty's very true sorrow for the loss of one so good and so useful." The Earl of Breadalbane has been appointed Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, in the place of the Marquis of Huntly, resigned. His Lordship will at the same time be created a peer of the United Kingdom. The Duchess of Roxburgh has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Lurgan and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded the Earl of Morley and Captain the Hon. A. W. F. Greville as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. De Ros and Colonel H. Lyndoch Gardiner have succeeded Colonel Du Plat and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held her first Court this season on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. The Court was in mourning for the late Empress Dowager of Austria. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharane were present at the Court. The hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of Earl Cowper, K.G., and the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of the Duke of St. Albans, were on duty in the palace. A guard of honour of the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards was mounted in the court of the palace. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and the officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with crape, and a head-dress trimmed with a long veil of white tulle and black crape lisse, surmounted by a coronet of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black poult de soie with bouillons of tulle, tunic of black lace ornamented with garlands of black cherries, train of black poult de soie trimmed with black satin and lace; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; head-dress, a tiara of pearls and diamonds, feathers, and veil; orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a black satin petticoat handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace, and a black satin train; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Saxe Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with the ladies of their respective families, and the councillors, secretaries, and Attachés of the several Embassies and Legations. In the diplomatic circle several ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, were presented to the Queen. The following presentations were also made to her Majesty:—Miss Caroline Bruce, Sir George Cartier, Bart., Lady Cartier, Miss Cartier, Miss Hortense Cartier, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. R. Daintree, Mrs. R. Daintree, the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., Field Marshal Sir William Gomm, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Captain Robert Hall, Admiral Sir James Hope, Miss Emily Jackson, the Countess of Kenmare, Lady Emily Kingscote, Mr. J. R. Longden, C.M.G., Mrs. J. R. Longden, Sir James M'Culloch, Lady M'Culloch, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, Mrs. Palles, the Hon. S. Wilfreda Palmer, Lady Selborne, Sir James Strachey, K.C.S.I., Lady Strachey, and Miss Alice Van de Weyer. Between there and four hundred persons of distinction also had notifications to attend the Court.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held, on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting and escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the Levée. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room at ten minutes past two o'clock, attended by the chief officers of state of the Queen's and his Royal Highness's household. The diplomatic as well as the general circle was numerously attended. Presentations to the number of one hundred and fifty were made to the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, and, with the Princess of Wales, was present at her Majesty's Court. In the evening his Royal Highness, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the House of Lords. On the following day the Prince hunted with the Queen's staghounds near Wokingham. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the Queen. The Prince dined with Earl Granville, at his residence, in Bruton-street. The Princess dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Bishop of Rochester officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess visited the exhibition of the works by the old masters, at Burlington House. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the Court Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince left Marlborough House for Belvoir Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland. His Royal Highness travelled by the Great Northern Railway to Grantham, where he was received by Lord George Manners, and by the Mayor, with the Corporation of the town, who presented an address to the Prince. The Grantham volunteer corps formed a guard of

honour. His Royal Highness was greeted with much enthusiasm. The Prince drove to Belvoir Castle, where a guard of honour of the Belvoir volunteers was in attendance. His Royal Highness hunted with the Duke of Rutland's hounds on Wednesday. The "meet" was at Croxton Park, where a numerous field assembled. A fox was found at Ling's Wood, which ran two miles and was then lost. A second was found at Goadby Gorse, which was lost at Waltham. A third was found at Newman Gorse, which, after a run of forty-five minutes, beat the hounds; but, returning to Croxton, was again found, and after a run of sixteen minutes was killed at Edmonthorpe, and the brush was presented to the Prince. A large and distinguished party has been entertained, with the Prince, by the Duke of Rutland. The Princess went to Drury-Lane Theatre on Tuesday evening, and on the following evening her Royal Highness was present at a concert given by the Amateur Orchestral Society at the Royal Albert Hall. The Princess has paid frequent visits to the Duchess of Inverness, at Kensington Palace, and has, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, driven out daily. Major-General Probyn has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

A meeting was held at Clarence House, on Saturday last, of the joint committee of the Royal Academy of Music and of the council of the Royal Albert Hall, to consider the question of the removal of the Academy from Hanover-square to premises in the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was present. His Royal Highness went to the Royalty Theatre on Tuesday evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the presidency of the Edinburgh University Club, in the room of the Duke of Argyll.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne inspected, on Tuesday, the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, the National Gallery, and the Antiquarian Museum, and in the afternoon visited the studio of Sir Noel Paton.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have returned to Dublin.

Earl Granville, as Chancellor of the University of London, gave a dinner to the members of the senate of the University, yesterday (Friday) week, at his residence in Bruton-street. The Prince of Wales was present.

The Marquis of Ripon was, on Wednesday night, re-elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of England.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived in Cleveland-square, St. James's, from Frogmire, Kent.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his third Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday. The right hon. gentleman afterwards held a levée.

"SYMPATHY—THE PASSING TRIBUTE OF A SIGH."

The subject we engrave is from a water-colour drawing by Mr. A. C. H. Luxmoore, in the current exhibition at the Dudley Gallery. The slight but graceful theme is treated with appropriate simplicity and gentleness of feeling. The influence of Mr. George Leslie may be recognisable in the sentiment and execution as well as in the choice of costume; but the imitation is that of a congenial spirit. The second half of the title is a pretty appropriation of the well-known line in Gray's "Elegy":—

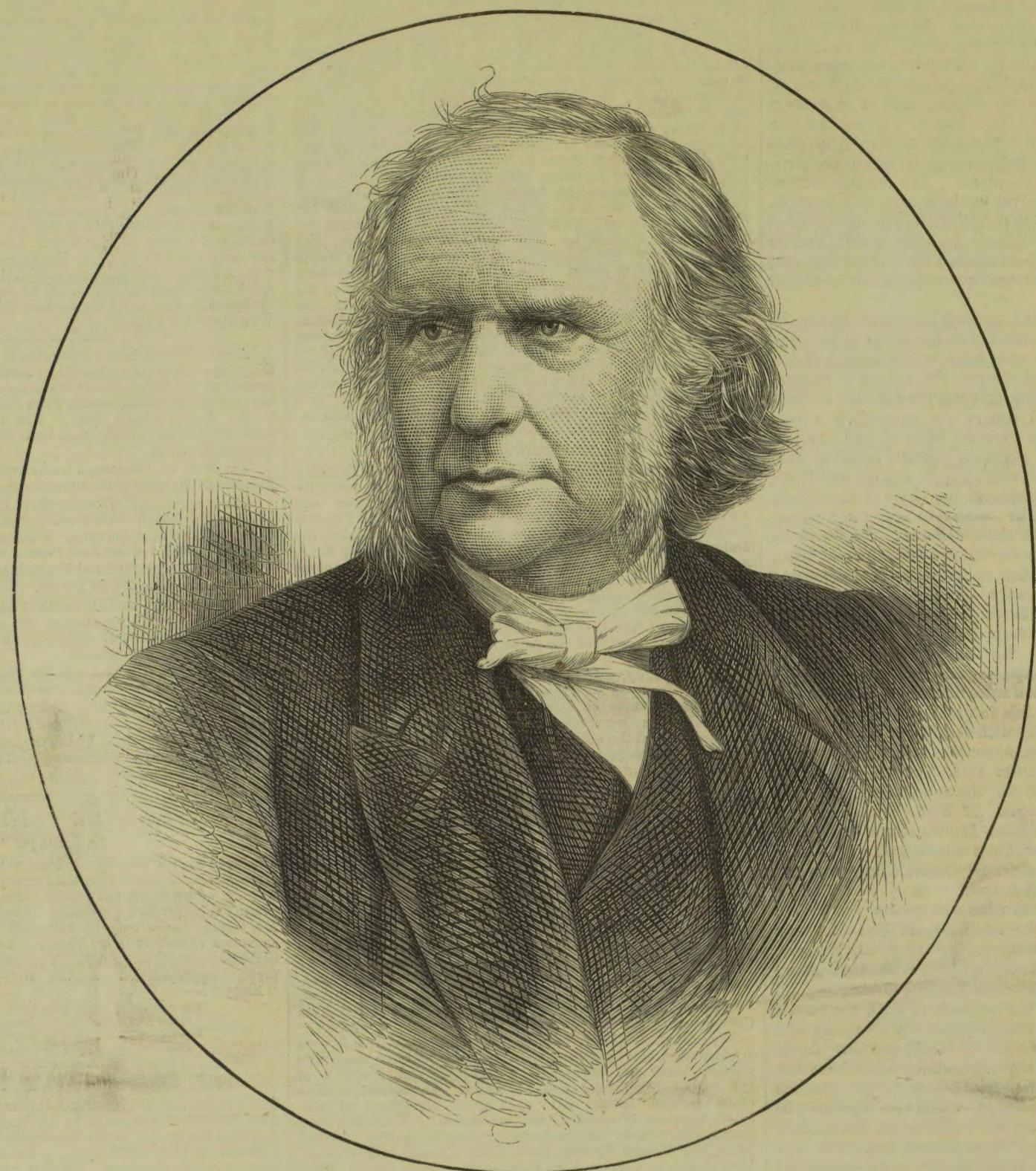
Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AT LISBON.

The sudden arrival of the ex-King Amadeo of Spain at Lisbon, from Madrid, accompanied by his Queen and the Royal family, upon his resignation of the Spanish crown, was the occasion of a movement hastily performed by the British Channel squadron, then lying at Gibraltar. It was supposed that his Majesty, being an Italian Prince, might like to accept an immediate passage to Italy on board one of the British ships of war. An official telegram was received, on the night of Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Gibraltar, in obedience to which the Agincourt, under Rear-Admiral Macdonald, with the Hercules, left at daybreak next morning for Lisbon. They proceeded at the rate of about ten knots an hour, a hot bearing in the engines of the Hercules limiting the speed. They were sent to place themselves at the disposal of the ex-King, to conduct him to Naples or any other place he might wish to proceed to. They arrived in the Tagus about four in the afternoon of the Friday. The ex-Queen of Spain, however, was too ill to be moved at that time. The commander of the squadron, Rear-Admiral Hornby, arrived on the Sunday morning, with the remaining three ships of the squadron—the Minotaur, Sultan, and Bellerophon; while the Northumberland, the sixth ship, was still at Malta, for repair of the injury done her by contact with the Hercules at Funchal. On the 18th Rear-Admirals Hornby and Macdonald paid an official visit to King Amadeo. The Bellerophon now comes to England to be paid off; her crew are to be turned over to the Triumph, which will take her place in the Channel Fleet. Our view of the ships lying in the Tagus is from a sketch by Mr. T. A. Hearson, of the Agincourt. King Amadeo and his Queen, on Monday last, departed from Lisbon in the Italian frigate Roma, which has conveyed them to Genoa.

Mr. M. Staniland will be the next Liberal candidate for Boston with Mr. W. J. Ingram.

Last week 2334 births and 1790 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 116 below, while the deaths exceeded by 144, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. For the first time during the winter the metropolitan rates exceed the average of the corresponding week of the decennium. The 1790 deaths included 3 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 63 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis again showed a considerable increase. In the ten weeks ending Jan. 25 the deaths from these diseases averaged 411, while the recent cold weather has caused them to rise successively to 466, 615, 653, 692, and 795; the latter number, which exceeds the corrected average weekly number by 251, included 379 which resulted from bronchitis, 219 from phthisis, 106 from pneumonia, and 35 from asthma. To different forms of violence 65 deaths were referred: 56 were the result of negligence or accident, including 20 from fractures and contusions, 10 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 9 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four cases of suicide and 3 of infanticide were registered. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.



THE LATE REV. DR. GUTHRIE, OF EDINBURGH.



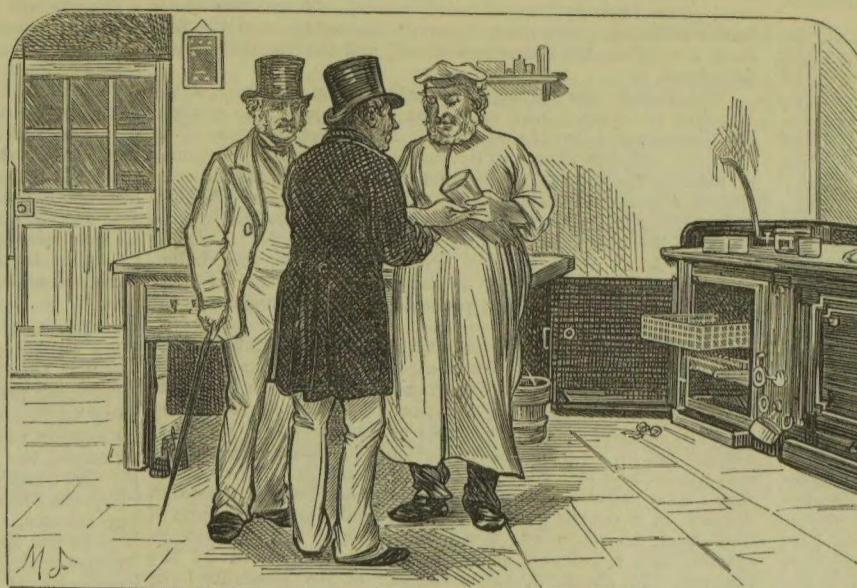
THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE TAGUS.

SKETCHES IN NEWGATE.

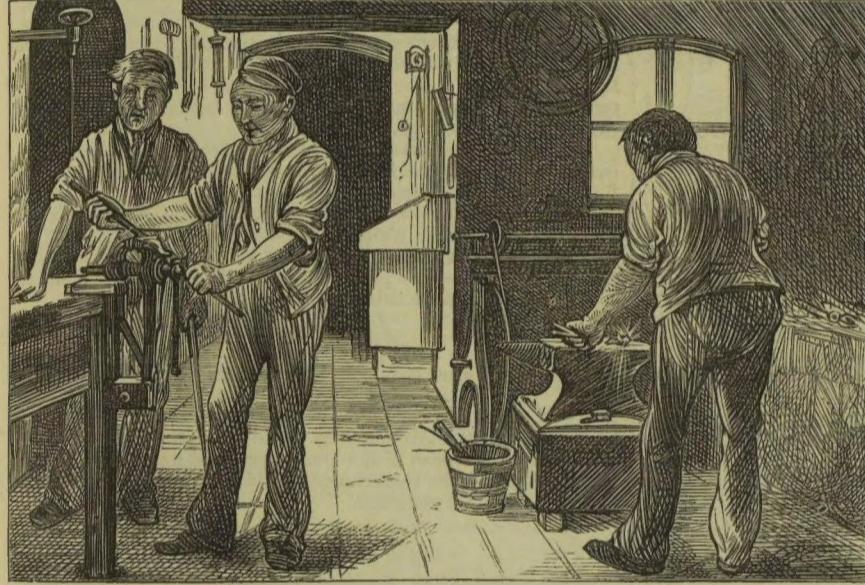
Several additions to the series of Engravings that represent the interior of Newgate are contained in this week's paper. They represent or suggest a variety of incidents, either commonly or occasionally belonging to prison life, some of which, indeed, might probably be found of more constant and regular experience in other places of confinement for the criminal classes. It has been remarked that the City of London Gaol at Newgate is merely used, in these days, for the safe custody of persons not yet convicted at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey, and of those awaiting removal, after their sentence, to the Government convict prisons, such as Pentonville and Millbank, for a course of disciplinary treatment previous to the state of penal servitude. The exaction of compulsory labour, for instance, and the infliction of whipping for mutinous and disorderly behaviour, are not among the conditions to which the great majority of inmates are made liable by their committal to Newgate. These are the features peculiar to a later stage of existence in the history of the criminal, during his term of actual punishment in a House of Correction, like the well-known establishments, for the City, at Holloway, and for the county of Middlesex, at Coldbath-fields, in Clerkenwell, and Tothill-fields, Westminster. It is there, not at Newgate, that the arrangements for what is called "hard labour," which is a trifle compared with the voluntary toil of honest men and women, can be seen in their completeness; and that wonderful ma-

chine the treadmill, which reduces the operation of forced industry to simply walking up stairs, has no place among the accommodations of Newgate. Only the persons here actually under sentence of penal servitude, during the few days after

their trial and before they are transferred to a convict prison, are required to pick a certain daily quantity of oakum—that is, old ship's rope and cordage—three pounds of which must be reduced to fine smooth tow by the bare fingers of each man before he lies down to rest; while the women are commonly employed in laundry work. The whole yearly value of their labour at Newgate is less than £150, so it is scarcely worth while to say any more about it. Flogging, which is rarely administered but to tame the savage cruelty of ruffianly garrotters, or to chastise the juvenile insolence of wicked boys, takes place at Newgate with the aid of a curious mechanical apparatus, different from the whipping-post, the triangle, or the horsing-block, elsewhere adapted to the same very wholesome purpose. It seems to be a combination of the principle of the pillory with that of the stocks, as the hands are held fast in an erect frame before the patient's face, while his legs are secured in two holes in the closed lid of a wooden box, where he stands during the process of manual expostulation, applied by means of a nine-lashed scourge, or a birchen rod for boys. The wisdom of Solomon, as well as that of our English ancestors, having distinctly approved such a method of remonstrating with evil-doers, we shall never say one word against it in the case of those guilty of ferocious assaults, whether or not accompanied by robbery; and we should particularly recommend its adoption for men who beat or kick their wives, as the most



THE SOUP KITCHEN.



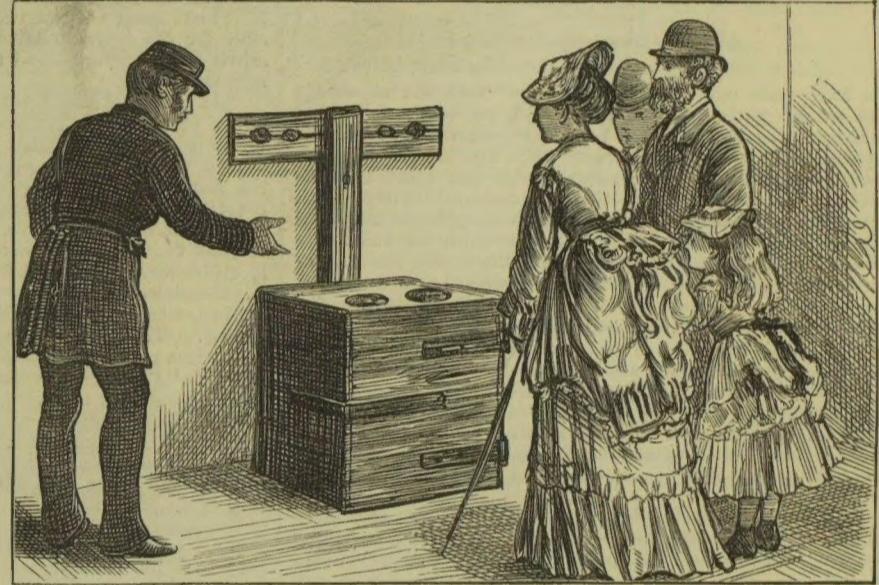
PRISONERS AT WORK.

valuable clause in any Women's Rights Bill that Parliament could pass. Leaving now this rather ticklish question, and returning to the easier condition of the unconvicted and perhaps innocent prisoners in Newgate before trial, let us peep into the consulting-room, where one gentleman in trouble, who looks like a mercantile clerk, holds conference with the attorney he has employed to get up a case for his acquittal, if so be that Messrs. Quirk, Gammon, and Snap, instructing Mr. Glibb Prater, can delude a British jury. This case, we should guess, is one concerning a forgery or embezzlement to a large amount; and the culprit will, as we sincerely hope, have an opportunity of doing public service in a gang of stone-hewers or earth-carriers, at the construction of some military or naval fortress on our south coast. Portland Breakwater and other magnificent national works of real utility have been created partly by the just, the wise, the needful enforcement of the laws wherewith the State protects itself and its loyal subjects in the punishment of crime.

THE LATE
REV. DR. GUTHRIE.
The death of this eminent Christian minister, who was admitted to be the most popular and useful preacher in the Free Church of Scotland, was mentioned in our Obituary last week, and in our notes "By the Way." Thomas Guthrie was born in 1803, at

Brechin, in Forfarshire, where his father was a merchant and banker. He went through the curriculum of study prescribed by the Church of Scotland to candidates for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh, and devoted two additional win-

ters to the study of chemistry, natural history, and anatomy. Meanwhile, he was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Brechin in 1825. He subsequently spent six months in Paris, studying comparative anatomy, chemistry, and natural philosophy. Returning to Scotland, he for two years conducted, on behalf of his family, the affairs of a bank agency in Brechin. In 1830 he became minister of Arbirlot, in his native county; and in 1837 was appointed one of the ministers of Old Greyfriars parish, in Edinburgh. Here his eloquence, combined with devoted labours to reclaim the degraded population of one of the worst districts in the city, soon won him a high place in public estimation. In 1843 Dr. Guthrie joined the Free Church, which was formed by a vast secession from the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland, on the question of the right of presentation to parish benefices. He thenceforward ministered to a large and influential congregation at St. John's Free Church, in Edinburgh. In 1845-6 he performed a great service to the Free Church in his advocacy throughout the country of its schemes for providing manses or residences for its ministers. His zeal, however, was not diverted into mere denominational or sectarian channels. He came forward, in 1847, as the advocate of ragged schools; and to him the rapid extension of the system over the kingdom is very much to be ascribed. He also earnestly exerted himself, in many ways, in opposition



THE FLOGGING-BOX.



PRISONER WITH ATTORNEY IN CONSULTING ROOM.

to intemperance and other prevailing vices. He was a genuine orator, by cordial force of sympathetic emotion, not by rhetorical art; yet his style was remarkable for the abundance and variety of illustrations. Few public speakers have blended solemnity and deep pathos so intimately with the humorous. He secured the regard of all classes by liberality and catholicity of spirit.

Dr. Guthrie was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in May, 1862. His most important published works are—"The Gospel in Ezekiel—a Series of Discourses" (A. and C. Black, Edin., 1855); "Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints," Illustrated in a Series of Discourses from St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians (Edin., 1858); "The Way to Life," a volume of sermons (Edin., 1862); "A Plea for Drunkards and against Drunkenness," a pamphlet (Edin., 1856); "A Plea for Ragged Schools," a pamphlet (Edin., 1847), followed by a second and a third plea, the latter under the title of "Seed-Time and Harvest of Ragged Schools" (Edin., 1862); "The City: its Sins and Sorrows" (Edin., 1857). Perhaps it is in his "Pleas" that the best published specimens of Dr. Guthrie's eloquence are to be found.

His funeral took place on Monday in the Grange Cemetery in Edinburgh. Before the removal of the body religious services were attended by the members of the Free Church Presbytery of Edinburgh in Dr. Begg's church, and in Newington United Presbyterian Church. In the house of the deceased service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of the Established Church; the Rev. S. C. Brown, Moderator of the Free Church; the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, Independent Church; the Rev. Dr. Cairns, of the United Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. W. Rowe, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The procession numbered about 1000 persons, including children of the Original Ragged School, boys of the United Industrial School, the magistrates and Town Council, the Free and United Presbyteries of Edinburgh, and professors and students of the Free Church College. There were thirty private carriages in the rear of the procession; the streets were crowded with spectators. At the grave the Rev. Professor Blaikie, of the Free Church, offered up prayer; on the coffin were wreaths of flowers, placed upon it by ladies connected with the family of the deceased.

Our Portrait of Dr. Guthrie is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 6.

We have come out of our last "crisis" with the knowledge that we are still living under the régime of the Pact of Bordeaux. In spite of the fervid eloquence of honourable deputies for or against the Monarchy, the Fusion, the Emperor, and the Republic, the National Assembly has voted the preamble of the proposition of the Committee of Thirty which reserves its constituent rights, thus proclaiming the maintenance of the provisional indefinite Government which has ruled over France during the past two years. On the whole, the week of Parliamentary debating and wrangling which has just elapsed has been one of great expectations and corresponding disappointments both for the extreme Monarchical and extreme Republican parties, who were flattering themselves that the issue of the present debate would be the definitive proclamation of the Monarchy or of the Republic. On the other hand, however, the moderate factions of the National Assembly have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the discussion, for, as M. Thiers himself affirms, the prolongation of the *statu quo* does not interfere with the realisation of their hopes at a later period.

The debate upon the Report of the Committee of Thirty commenced on Thursday last, when the Duc de Broglie having demanded and obtained the vote of "urgency" for the measure, M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, announced that the Government rallied to the report without reserve. Some cries of "Divide!" were raised as the Minister returned to his seat, but they soon subsided when M. de Marière, of the Left Centre, mounted the tribune, and declared that he accepted the report, in spite of its equivocal, uncertain, and contradictory character, on the assumption that it was an application of M. Thiers's last message, and a preparatory step to a definite Republic. The Right protested against this assumption, which the Marquis de Castellane, the youngest member of the Assembly, combated with considerable success. He fairly propounded the question between the Republic and the Monarchy, declaring that it was now possible to establish a Constitutional Monarchy, but that some months hence it might be too late. If the Assembly would proclaim to France the conditions of the restoration of the Constitutional Monarchy, he was sure that the Princes would agree among themselves to the necessary sacrifices, although more or less authorised mediators—meaning the Duc de Broglie and Mgr. Dupanloup—had momentarily failed.

The Marquis was followed at the tribune, after an interval of some minutes—during which M. Dahirel intimated from his seat that he wished the Assembly to decide frankly at once between the Republic and the Legitimate Monarchy—by M. Boyer, of the Gard, of whose speech, which lasted nearly an hour, not a word was heard beyond the shorthand-writers' desks. Next came M. Haentjens, the Bonapartist, who read a manifesto demanding that France should pronounce by a plebiscitum between the Monarchy, the Empire, and the Republic.

The discussion was now adjourned until the following day, when M. Gambetta opened the debate by a speech of an hour and a quarter in length, which was listened to more attentively than his utterances in the Chamber generally are. He opposed both the preliminaries and the conclusions of the Committee's project as puerile and perilous. Leaving the frivolous regulations concerning M. Thiers's right to address the Assembly to be decided by others, he especially attacked what he styled the pretensions to create a second Chamber, to resist the representatives of the people, and to tamper with universal suffrage. He emphatically denied the constituent power of the Assembly, and rejected the system of two Chambers as being contrary to Democratic principles. The precautions of the Thirty were so many precautions against France, and he confidently hoped that M. Thiers, to whom he paid many compliments, would be neither a dupe nor an accomplice of the Committee. He maintained that the country desired a dissolution of the Assembly, petitions to that effect being covered by over a million signatures; and wound up by saying that the scheme of the Committee was bad, both for the Royalists and the Republicans—both might vote against it without being liable to the reproach of coalescing. "We have always supported the executive power," he exclaimed; "but this proposal requires a sacrifice of principles, and we say, No!"

The Duc de Broglie then briefly defended his report, meeting with considerable applause from the two Centres. Next came General du Temple, who accused M. Thiers of having parleyed

with the Commune, of having pardoned M. Rochefort, and of having destroyed and overthrown all that he had laid his hands upon during the last forty years! M. Grévy, the President, declared that he had never witnessed such an abuse of the liberty of the tribune, and called the Legitimist General to order in severe terms, whereupon the latter returned, discomfited, to his seat, where MM. de Lorgeul and Belcastel ostentatiously shook hands with him. Speeches from M. Laboulaye and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia followed, and the Assembly again adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Saturday by M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, who stated at some length the views of the Government on the scheme. He accepted clause 4 as allowing complete liberty of determining the right opportunity of settling the form of Government; he approved of the creation of a second Chamber, and justified the proposed Electoral Bill. His speech gave great satisfaction to the Right and Centres, by whom M. Dufaure was loudly cheered on sitting down. After some further discussion a vote was taken, and the Assembly, by 499 votes to 200, decided to close the general debate, and to proceed to the discussion of the clauses.

On Monday the debate on the celebrated preamble which reserves the constituent power of the Assembly commenced. It was opposed by M. le Royer, a member of the Moderate Left, who concluded a highly effective speech by remarking that the Legitimists were generals without an army, and that France had an insurmountable antipathy to them. Considerable uproar followed, M. Dahirel maintaining that the speaker's words were insults towards his colleagues; but the President decided in a contrary sense. There could be no freedom of discussion, he remarked, if a speaker could not express an opinion that a political party was liked or disliked by the country. M. Bertaud, also a member of the Moderate Left, and an authority on all legal questions, spoke with great ability against the preamble, indulging in sarcastic remarks concerning M. Dufaure, and entreating the Government to state whether it is leading the country, what are the principles it has in view when it selects its functionaries, and for what future régime it is desirous of paving the way. His speech was tumultuously applauded by the Left, and the tribune was next occupied by M. Baragnan, of the Right, who defended the Commission of Thirty and the preamble, the latter necessary, he maintained, for the Conservative majority, which was alone capable of giving security to the country. After some remarks from M. Duverger de Hauranne and Count Rambon, who called on the Government to give clear explanations concerning its policy, M. Thiers mounted the tribune, and stated that it was impossible for the Government to remain silent any longer. He asked the Chamber, however, to adjourn the debate until the morrow.

The speech of the President of the Republic occupied the whole of Tuesday's sitting. It was an eloquent address on behalf of the maintenance of the *statu quo*; for M. Thiers argued that as long as a part of France was still occupied by the foreigner it was impossible to establish a stable definitive government. He commenced by stating that, in adhering to the Report without reserve, M. Dufaure had expressed the full opinion of the Government—an announcement which was received with great applause by the Right and Right Centre. He maintained that the great need of the country was tranquillity, which could only be obtained by the union or truce of parties. The Assembly had undoubtedly accepted the Republic in a provisional sense by conferring on him first of all the title of "Chief of the Executive Power of the French Republic," and later that of "President of the French Republic." The Pact of Bordeaux, when it was concluded, signified the safety of the present and the liberty of the future. Two years have elapsed since that pact was entered into. M. Thiers then proceeded to give the Assembly an epitome of the history of his administration, contrasting the favourable condition of the country to-day with the sad state of affairs when the Assembly placed him at the head of the Government. The purport of his Message, which had been so calumniated, was to beg the Assembly to grant certain institutions to France that might ensure tranquillity, and permit her to continue progressing as she had progressed during the last two years. He considered it then unwise, and he considered it unwise to-day, to proclaim a definitive Government. Respecting the dissolution of the Assembly, he remarked that it was impossible for the Chamber to separate, at all events until the German troops had evacuated the occupied departments. The institutions which the Assembly was called upon to vote at present had all been conceived from a Conservative point of view. The President then defended the institution of a Second Chamber, to which he remarked M. Gambetta was opposed; and, after alluding to the measures adopted by the Committee concerning his right of speaking, he emphatically declared that he would remain loyal to the Pact of Bordeaux. The Republic existed, but only provisionally. France had passed through many régimes, and had made many mistakes, he therefore called upon the different parties to show a little political tolerance. The country needed an army, a navy, finances, and various institutions, and it would be wiser for the Assembly to occupy itself with voting them than with proclaiming for the present any definitive government. The Pact of Bordeaux continues, he remarked; it signifies, on the one hand, complete liberty for the future; and, on the other, the loyal maintenance of the Republic for the present. "If you vote the propositions of the Committee (he said in conclusion) you will give the country that strength of which it is so much in need—confidence in itself, in you, and in us all!"

The President of the Republic then left the tribune amid great applause from the centre of the Chamber. The preamble was subsequently voted by 475 ayes against 199 noes.

GREECE.

The Speech from the Throne at Athens sheds on the affairs of Greece a much more favourable light than that in which they are usually seen. Avoiding all reference to the troublesome Laurium mines question, foreign relations are described as excellent, internal reforms are progressing, revenue and expenditure have been balanced, and, most remarkable of all, "brigandage has been annihilated throughout Greece."

The Laurium mines have passed into new hands. An Athens telegram states that MM. Roux and Serpieri have sold their interest for 11,000,000 francs to the Singro Company. The despatch adds that nothing is yet known about the relations existing between the new company and the Greek Government.

A school of music has been established at Athens, and opened in presence of the Court. It numbers already four hundred pupils.

SPAIN.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"By a combination of the Radicals, the Government Bill for the suspension of the Assembly, with a view to its dissolution and the election of a new Cortes, to be chosen in April and to meet in May, has been defeated in committee. The Ministry is now in a state of crisis, and will probably resign. There is much excitement, and disturbances are expected."

PORUGAL.

The late King of Spain, with his wife and children, left Lisbon on Monday, in the Italian frigate Roma, for Italy. The Royal family of Portugal and members of the Ministry went to bid adieu to the Royal guests, and on their departure the Portuguese and foreign ships of war gave the customary salute. The Spanish officers and attendants who had accompanied King Amadeus from Madrid returned home.

The funeral obsequies of the late Empress Dowager of Brazil were celebrated last Saturday in the church of St. Vincent, Lisbon. The King, the members of the Royal family, and the Ministers were present.

The Minister of Marine intends to erect two lighthouses to mark the bar at the entrance of Lisbon harbour. The Government proposes to subsidise a line of steamers running between Lisbon and Madeira.

By the capsizing of the boat of an Italian frigate, on the Tagus, eleven men have been drowned.

The suppression of the insurrection in the Portuguese-African settlement of Loanda is reported from Lisbon.

GERMANY.

Banquets are the order of the day in Berlin. On Tuesday Mr. Bancroft celebrated the entry of General Grant on his second term of office by a diplomatic dinner, at which Prince Bismarck proposed the toast of the evening; and on Wednesday night Lord Odo Russell gave a dinner, at which both the Emperor and Empress were present, as well as the Royal Princes, the Ministers, and the diplomatic body.

In compensation for the salt excise to be abolished, the German State Council proposes to treble the duty and excise on tobacco, and to impose a tax on exchange transactions.

In the final division on the amendment of the Prussian Constitution, rendered necessary by the anti-clerical laws, the Government proposal was adopted by 228 votes against 108.

Count Itzenplitz, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, in consequence of the Parliamentary attacks directed against him, has announced his determination to resign upon the close of the inquiry which has been ordered by the Crown.

Prince Frederick Charles left Berlin on Sunday morning for a tour of military inspection in Alsace and Lorraine, the first stage of which will be to Metz. General von Blumenthal starts on a journey through Italy, which is to occupy some weeks at least, in the present month.

An Imperial decree, issued from the Berlin War Office on the 20th ult., lays down general instructions for the autumn manoeuvres of this year. In all possible cases the troops of the various regiments, whether of the Guards or provincial corps, are to return to their permanent quarters by Sept. 15 at the latest. Wherever the circumstances permit, a cavalry division of six regiments, at the least, is to be formed and manoeuvred as one command. The landwehr are not to be called out this year, and the reserve men of the infantry and engineers are also to be excused the usual attendance.

The King of Bavaria has ordered field manoeuvres on an extensive scale to be held in September next, in strict conformity with the Prussian regulations.

There has been a cabdrivers' strike in Berlin, the cause being some new regulations which have been issued; but, pending an inquiry which has been instituted by the Government into the grievances of the cab proprietors, as set forth in a petition to the Emperor, traffic has been resumed at the old rates.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Crown Prince Rudolph of Austro-Hungary and the Archduchess Gisela were both solemnly confirmed, according to the rites of the Roman Church, in the Vienna Palace Chapel on the 24th ult. Their Majesties were present, and Archduke Charles Lewis and Archduchess Elizabeth acted as sponsors.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has demanded the introduction by the Government of bills establishing religious freedom and civil marriage.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is expected to visit Ems at the beginning of June, The Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and his suite left Saratov, on Sunday, for Turkestan.

The Czar has appointed the Grand Duke Michael commander-in-chief of the artillery force.

The Council of the Empire has before it the bill for introducing universal military service. Under its provisions every man in the Czar's European dominions, with few exceptions, such as those prevailing in Prussia, will have to spend fifteen years in the army or nine in the navy. In the former case six years and in the latter seven years are to be passed in active service.

CANADA.

The second Parliament of the Dominion assembled at Ottawa on Wednesday. The Speaker of the late House of Commons was re-elected, on the nomination of the Governor, without opposition.

AMERICA.

President Grant entered on his second term of office on Tuesday, and sent his inaugural Message to Congress. In it he congratulates the country on the progress made during the last four years in the restoration of harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace. Its only allusion to foreign relations is to the failure of the proposition to acquire San Domingo; and the President expresses his resolution to recommend no acquisition of territory except that which had clearly the support of the American people. At the same time, he believes the future will witness the formation of great nations under Republican Governments; and he looks forward to the time when the whole world will be one nation, speaking one language, so that armies and navies may be no longer necessary. The inaugural ceremonies (the telegram says) were of an imposing character. Twelve thousand troops and the members of several civic organisations took part in the procession, which was two miles long. President Grant was enthusiastically cheered. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were present in Court dress. On President Grant making his appearance on the platform to take the oaths great enthusiasm was manifested. Salvoes of artillery were fired, and the church bells were rung. A brilliant military review was subsequently held, at which General Sherman and General Sheridan were present. Washington was brilliantly illuminated at night in honour of the event, and a ball was given, at which President Grant was present, as well as the diplomatic body, and about 1000 persons.

The Fisheries Bill has been passed by the Senate, and will become law on July 1. The Senate has also passed the Utah Courts Bill. The House has concurred in the resolutions passed by the Chamber of Representatives relative to the establishment of the Republic in Spain. The result of the debate upon the state of affairs in Louisiana is that a new election is to be held. In the mean time the Kellogg Administration in that State is recognised as the *de facto* Government. According to a *Daily News* telegram, the dispute in Louisiana is not unlikely to lead to civil war. The militia has been called out, and is being rapidly recruited, and arms are being distributed. This prophecy is in part confirmed by a telegram, which states that fighting took place on Wednesday night in New Orleans. The

Fusion Militia attempted to seize the police-station, but were repulsed by the police with artillery. One man was killed and ten were wounded. The Federal troops having arrived on the spot, the militia retired.

A Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress has sent in a report, in which it recommends the following salaries:—The President of the United States, 50,000 dols.; the Vice-President, Judges, Speaker, and Cabinet officers, 10,000 dols.; and members of Congress, 6500 dols.

The House of Representatives has passed votes of censure upon Messrs. Ames and Brooks for their connection with the Credit Mobilier Scandals; and a Committee of the Senate has recommended the expulsion of Mr. Paterson for the same reason; while the majority of the Investigation Committee report the charges of bribery brought against Senator Pomeroy unproven. The House of Representatives has passed the Texas and Pacific Railroad Bill. A resolution congratulating the people of Spain on their efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in the Republican form has also been passed.

The Geneva Award Bill has failed in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses arising as to the method of distribution, and it has therefore been postponed until the next Congress.

The decrease in the national debt of the United States during February, according to the returns published on Saturday, amounted to 5,277,880 dols. Mr. Secretary Boutwell has ordered the sale of 6,000,000 dols. of gold and the purchase of 3,000,000 dols. of bonds during March.

Destructive fires occurred at New Orleans and Boston on Thursday week. In New Orleans 200 families were rendered homeless. In Boston some lives were lost.

The Modoc Indians have accepted conditions of peace. By the terms of the surrender the military authorities are to be moved to the reservation territory of Arizona or South California.

The Port Royal Railway has been completed. This line connects the Atlantic with Augusta, Atlanta, and Nashville, and is the shortest route from the seacoast to the Mississippi.

The appointment of Sir James Fergusson to the governorship of New Zealand is officially notified in the *Gazette*.

The Sultan has presented the ruins of the Christian church at Abugosh, near Jaffa, to the French Government.

Advices from Capetown state that the great diamond of 288 carats, which has been exhibiting there, is to be sent to the Vienna Exhibition.

The merchant-ships of the United States are to adopt the international code of marine signals in use among the ships of England and of other nations.

The mail-packets under contract with the Swedish Government will recommence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg on Saturday, March 8. Mails for Sweden will accordingly be made up in London on the evening of every Friday.

A Calcutta telegram to the *Times* states that Mr. Shaw has been appointed Ladak Commissioner. Mr. Birks has been gazetted Civilian Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Lyall the new Home Secretary.

After protracted consideration of the subject, the Committee of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives has reported in favour of the purchase of the Great Luxembourg Railway by the State.

Unfavourable reports are brought by the Brazil mail, which has just arrived, respecting the prospects of English emigrants who have recently made the attempt to settle in Brazil and Paraguay. Their own experience, which seems to have been very painful, and the testimony of the foreign press, go to show that they are unfitted to the circumstances of these countries.

In California a new code has recently been adopted which makes radical changes in the law of marriage. The code, says the *Times*' correspondent in Philadelphia, does away with the legal fiction that a man and his wife are one person, and places them on a footing of thorough equality, providing that they may enter into contracts with and sue each other, the same as if they had never been married. It is also provided that the marriage of minors changes their status, so far as all matters relating to the marriage are concerned, from minors to adults.

The Pope received, yesterday week, an American deputation. Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address giving expression to the devotion of American Catholics towards his Holiness. The Pope, in thanking him, said:—"I will always pray for a country which is so particularly blessed by God with such fertility of soil and so much industry." He added:—"I will continually pray for the increase of these benefits; but I desire that they may not become the sole pursuit of those who possess them, because one must not bestow too much affection upon riches, which corrupt the heart."

The "New Zealand Insurance Company," whose headquarters' office at Auckland was shown in an illustration last week, was established, in 1859, for marine and fire insurance, being one of the first joint-stock companies formed in that colony. The statistics of life assurance in New Zealand, which were cited in our comments upon the subject, have no more direct application to the proceedings of this office than so far as they afford evidence of the general progress of the assurance principle among the colonial population. The marine and fire insurance business conducted by the "New Zealand Insurance Company" has likewise attained a considerable development, not only in Auckland, but in Canterbury and Otago. Its offices at Christchurch and Dunedin are fine buildings.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at St. Petersburg describes the scene at the Italian Opera in that city on the night when Madame Patti took her benefit. The Emperor, with other members of the Imperial family, were present. The *bénéficiaire* appeared in the first act of "Il Barbier," the second act of "Rigoletto," and the second of "Dinorah." When the curtain first rose, Madame Patti came forward to be presented with a choice basket of flowers, and her reception was so enthusiastic that it was some time before the opera could proceed. After each act the most exquisite bouquets were showered down, and at the conclusion of "Il Barbier" his Majesty paid the fair artiste the flattering compliment of going on the stage and personally congratulating her in the warmest terms on the admirable performance she had just given. This gracious act of the Emperor was loudly cheered, and by the audience was responded to with a fresh shower of wreaths and flowers. Among the many valuable gifts offered to Madame Patti was a magnificent diamond couronne, representing seven wild roses, which was presented to her while the audience stood. The value of the couronne is said to be £1400. Madame Patti has now left this scene of her triumphs to win more laurels in the gay capital of Austria.

A Melbourne telegram states that Mr. Michie has been appointed Agent-General in London for the colony of Victoria.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There was a collision near the Mansion House terminus of the Metropolitan District line last Saturday afternoon, but the passengers escaped without serious injury.

A lecture on the "Life-Boat and its Work" was delivered, last week, in the lecture-hall, Bossborough-place, Pimlico, by Mr. Richard Lewis, barrister, and secretary of the National Life-Boat Institution. The hall was crowded.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, the contract for the purchase of Northumberland House, at a cost of £525,000, was approved of. It is thought that the ratepayers will be recouped to the extent of £300,000. Wesleyan views as to the religious element in training colleges and in Christian day schools were last Saturday morning enunciated by Dr. Rigg, in his opening address to the students of the Westminster and Southlands Training Colleges, in the Wesleyan Chapel, Horseferry-road.

The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., presided, yesterday week, at a meeting of the officers and employés of the South Kensington Museum to inaugurate among them the establishment of various provident institutions in connection with the Post Office. The general plan was explained by Mr. Bartley, hon. secretary of the Provident Knowledge Society.

A deputation, representing 4000 Nonconformist ministers, waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace, on Tuesday, and asked his Grace to support the second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister when it came before the House of Lords. The Archbishop, while unwilling to express any decided opinion respecting the measure, promised to give the matter his best consideration.

The Anglo-Belgian prizes were distributed with due ceremony in the Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday, by the Lady Mayoress. Colonel Gourley, in opening the proceedings, stated that of the 370 English volunteers who competed 267 gained prizes. Votes of thanks were passed to the King of the Belgians and to the council of the fund.—The prize-meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association is to take place in May, at Wormwood-scrubs.

The Royal United Service Institution held its forty-second annual meeting on Saturday last, when the Marquis of Lansdowne, who occupied the presidential chair, congratulated the members present—among whom was Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar—on the large gain to their number indicated by the report.—The subject of the Friday afternoon lecture was on "Manteuffel's Campaign in the East of France," the paper being by Captain H. A. Gunn, R.E.

The *Times* has information that the plan of providing a local habitation for such of the learned and scientific societies as are not accommodated at Burlington House has lately assumed a practical form. A freehold site of ample area has been secured close to the Broad Sanctuary, and the leading members of the societies who have instituted the plan have agreed to form a small limited liability company to carry it to completion, and more than half the capital has been subscribed.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan districts last week was 119,509, of whom 37,815 were in workhouses and 81,694 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in last year this was a decrease of 2465, but compared with the years 1871 and 1870 the decrease was 34,120 and 61,492 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 522, of whom 425 were men, 82 women, and 15 children under sixteen.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a discussion of some length took place upon a motion of the Rev. Dr. Angus affirming that it was desirable that in all large schools opened by the board the fees should be gradually increased with the advancing ages of the children, and providing for the admission of children to the higher departments of the schools at the same charge as before, whenever it was shown that the parents or guardians could not pay the additional fees. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Thursday week, the chairman of the markets committee presented a report submitting plans for the construction of a poultry market, on the site of Leadenhall Market, at an estimated cost of £25,000. The project was, however, strongly opposed, and was ultimately lost by a small majority. The subject was then referred back to the committee for reconsideration. A further report, submitting plans and specifications for the reconstruction of Billingsgate Market, at an estimated expense of £50,200, was carried almost unanimously.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Rewards amounting to £185 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. The Abersoch life-boat had done excellent service in saving the crew of three men from the sunken sloop Prosperity, of Portmadoc. Payments amounting to £2050 were ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions to the society were announced, including £100 from the Company of Goldsmiths, £20 collected by Master Michael Temple, of Leeds, in aid of a life-boat, and £20 0s. 1d., the amount of an offertory at Whitburn church. The late Mr. John Fernley, of Southport, has left the institution a legacy of £500. On the invitation of the local residents, life-boat establishments were ordered to be formed at Dunwich, Suffolk, and Rogerstown, Ireland. Reports were read from Captain J. R. Ward, R.N., the inspector, and Captain D. Robertson, R.N., the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution.

At a special general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held on Monday—Mr. Horace Jones, vice-president, in the chair—it was unanimously resolved that, subject to her Majesty's gracious sanction, the Royal gold medal (annually bestowed on some eminent architect or author of works on architecture) should this year be awarded to Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, President of the Institute. At the same meeting the Soane medallion (with £50 under certain conditions of Continental study) was awarded to Mr. William Frame for his design for a public hall; while medals of merit were voted to Mr. Frederick C. Deshon and Mr. J. H. Eastwood for their designs. Mr. A. H. Kersey gained the institute silver medal and five guineas for a large set of drawings illustrating St. Mary's Abbey, Malton, Yorkshire; and in the same competition medals of merit were awarded to Mr. Arthur Hill for his drawings of Cormack's Chapel, Cashel, and to Mr. Thomas Garratt, for his drawings of St. Mary's Abbey, Lilleshall, Shropshire. Mr. Alfred Jowers obtained a medal of merit for an essay on architectural criticism. The council of the institute had previously elected Mr. Aston Webb the Pugin travelling student for 1873, and bestowed medals of merit on two other candidates for the studentship—viz., Mr. R. C. Page and Mr. P. J. Marvin; while the drawings submitted by Mr. T. Garratt and Mr. Walter L. Spiers were distinguished by "honourable mention." Nearly all the drawings submitted this year for the institute prizes have been of unusual excellence.

A remarkably fine collection of plants and cut flowers was exhibited, on Wednesday, in the council chamber of the Horticultural Society.

It was stated by the Lord Mayor, yesterday week, that the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Northfleet amounts to £7380. A letter was read regarding the Murillo from Lord Enfield, in which his Lordship stated, on behalf of Earl Granville, that the Murillo, being a foreign ship, and beyond British jurisdiction, her Majesty's Government have no power to detain her captain and crew. Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, however, is in communication with the Spanish Government, and he has received an assurance from the Minister of Marine that the Government will spare no pains to investigate what has happened, and to apply, if necessary, due punishment to those who may be found guilty.—It is announced from Cadiz that seven of the crew of the Murillo have been released, but that the rest, together with the master, remain in custody. The vessel is still detained, and the examination continues.—The first and second engineers of the steamer Murillo, both of whom are Englishmen, gave their evidence on Tuesday, at Greenwich Police Court, with respect to the collision off Dungeness. Their statements before the English magistrates and nautical assessors for the Board of Trade are substantially the same that they were reported to have made to the authorities at Cadiz. The second engineer's testimony is the more important, as he was an eye-witness of the collision. He says that, in response to the cry on board the Northfleet, "Don't leave us! Send your boats!" he shouted, as loudly as he was able, "We are not going to leave you," thinking that the captain would not be so inhuman as to run away. On Wednesday Mr. Bell, the passenger on board the Murillo at the time of the collision, confirmed the evidence of the second engineer, Goodeve, respecting the cries which came from the ship struck by the steamer.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

There was a dinner at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, in connection with the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution. The dinner was given in commemoration of a signal service rendered to the society by Mr. Alderman Cotton, who was instrumental during the past year, after presiding as chairman at the anniversary festival, in raising about £2000 towards its funds. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., occupied the chair, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, took occasion to say that, whereas for many years, at first, the annual subscriptions to the institution amounted to about £135, and eventually rose to between £500 and £600, it was not until Alderman Cotton identified himself with it, and infused a high degree of spirit and energy into its management, that the income rose, in the last year, to £2000.

On the same day the annual court of the governors of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report showed that the income of the society, excluding sums derived from the sale of capital, was £9693, while the expenditure, including the cost of the infirmary for the girls' school, was £10,546. The Archbishop stated that he always visited the boys' school when at Canterbury, and knew that it was thoroughly well conducted. The arrangements in the girls' school were equally satisfactory, and both of them deserved support.

The forty-first anniversary festival of the Linen and Woolen Drapers' Institution was held the same day, at the London Tavern—Mr. James Hughes (of the firm of Messrs. Copestake, Moore, Crampton, and Co.) in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to £3000, being headed by the chairman with a donation of £250 from himself and firm, followed by Mr. Peter Robinson, £250; Mr. John Snelgrave, the president, £500.

The annual general meeting of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution was held in the evening, at the Arundel Rooms, Old Bond-street—Mr. J. Jennings in the chair. The income from all sources last year amounted to £3577, the greater part of which sum was subscribed at the annual dinner presided over by the Marquis of Lorne. The council had to acknowledge the receipt of some large donations, amongst which was one of £500 from Mr. J. Heugh. The report stated that eighty-six applicants were relieved during the year, and concluded with the announcement that the Right Hon. Sir R. P. Collier has consented to preside at the next annual dinner, which will take place at Willis's Rooms on May 10.

The annual meeting of the friends of King's College Hospital was held yesterday week—Major-General Wilbraham, C.B., presiding. The number of patients admitted into the hospital last year amounted to 1792, being an increase of 232 over that of the preceding twelve months; 31,818 out-patients received advice and medicine; and 706 cases of midwifery were attended at the patients' own homes. The receipts from subscriptions for the year were £2001; from donations, £438; from legacies, £1495; and from other sources, £2331—making a total of £10,713. The committee acknowledged the following legacies bequeathed to the charity during 1872:—£5000 from the late Thomas Holme, Esq.; £2000 from the late Joshua Lockwood, Esq.; £500 from the late Mrs. Jane Lyon; £500 from the late Henry Manning, Esq.; £400 from the executors of the late James Monteith, Esq.; £250 from the executors of the late E. A. Allony, Esq.; two Russian bonds of £111 each from the late Rev. W. W. Ellis; and £19 9s. from the late J. W. Chapman, Esq. The committee had once more to offer their warmest thanks to their unknown friend, "M. W. O.," who had again manifested his continued interest in this charity by presenting, for the fourth successive year, £1000.

Saturday was St. David's Day, and the festival was kept in various places, but nowhere more enthusiastically than at Willis's Rooms, by the Society of Ancient Britons, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Rhys Wingfield. The national harp music was a prominent feature of the evening's programme. Mr. Shaw, the secretary, announced the collection of £350, including £105 from the Queen; £100 from Mr. Wingfield, the chairman; £52 10s. each from Lord Powis, Lord Tredegar, and Sir W. W. Wynn; £25 from Lord Penrhyn; £15 from Lord and Lady Londonderry; and £10 each from the Bishops of St. David's, Bangor, and Llandaff.

The annual meeting of the governors and supporters of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital was held on Tuesday, at the hospital, Moorfields, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, M.P. The results of the past year were very satisfactory both in regard to finances and to the large number of persons who had received the benefits of the hospital. The annual subscriptions and donations amounted to £4434, being £1100 in excess of those of the previous year; and a fourth donation of £1000 had been received from "T. R. C." The in-patients under treatment during the year had been 1313 in number, of whom 1040 underwent operations. The out-patients had numbered 19,035, of whom 1332 had been operated upon, and attendances on these out-patients had been 95,160. The total income from all sources for the year had been £7717, and the payments £4482. The sum of £2748 12s. 11d. has been invested, and the invested fund now stands at £27,800.



DISASTER AT SMYRNA: FALL OF A SEASIDE COFFEE-HOUSE INTO THE WATER—REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.



"OTTER-HOUNDS," FROM A PICTURE BY BASIL BRADLEY.

DISASTER AT SMYRNA.

The dreadful accident on the 9th ult., at this Turkish commercial seaport town, is the subject of an illustration from a sketch by Mr. Harold Jerichau, son of two eminent Danish artists, a sculptor and (the lady) a painter, whose works are known to our readers. This disaster, which has been mentioned in the newspapers, was the fall of the "Kivoto" coffee-house, built on piles over the sea, where two or three hundred people were assembled in the holiday time of the Courban Beiram or Mohammedan Carnival, to see a performance by acrobats of "The Last Judgment." There were not many Turks of the respectable class at this entertainment, but some of the foreigners in the city had the curiosity to attend. It was ten o'clock in the evening, and the play was going on, when a loud cracking was heard, and in five minutes the entire café had disappeared under water. A few persons contrived to escape, some by jumping through the windows into the sea. The boatmen rowed up instantly, but their efforts to save life were in vain. Sureya Pasha, the Governor-General, Ibrahim Agha, chief of police, and Tahir Bey, commandant, who were at once on the spot, exerted themselves strenuously with the same object. The profound silence which succeeded the piercing cries of despair too plainly told the terrible character of the disaster. The Catholic and Greek Archbishops were on the spot early next morning, while the workmen of the Quay Company were engaged in removing the roof of the submerged house. The search after the dead bodies was a sad spectacle; the acrobats were withdrawn from the water in their showy costumes of the previous night; the limbs of all the bodies were contracted with pain. Two hearse were engaged the whole day in conveying the dead to the Greek and Roman Catholic hospitals. Divers were busy at work, and every minute a fresh body was brought up. The total number of bodies recovered up to the present time is 130, and it is supposed that there are more in the water. An English captain, two Turkish merchants, an Italian captain, a telegraph clerk, and some commercial clerks are among the victims. The feeling of grief and consternation is general, and the ball advertised to take place in the casino has been countermanded. The police have closed all the other cafés built upon piles on the sea. One man saved has lost the use of his speech. The company of acrobats consisted of seven persons, of whom three were women: only one of these women survives. The Government will institute proceedings against the proprietor of the café, who did not pay heed to the warning of danger which was given him in time. A similar accident took place at Smyrna two years ago, but no lives were then lost.

OTTER-HOUNDS.

The sport of chasing that keenly voracious and crafty amphibious beast, which haunts the rivers of Devonshire, Somerset, and Cornwall, of North and South Wales, Cumberland and many parts of Scotland, has always been a favourite pastime with country gentlemen and farmers. It was practised, we know, in the reign of King John; for we are told the names of his otter-huntsman, Ralph, and Godfrey, the keeper of his otter-dog pack. Yet it is only within the last century, according to "Idstone," that a distinct breed of hounds, such as we see in Mr. Basil Bradley's water-colour drawing, has been carefully and strictly cherished, especially in North Britain, for this peculiar service. The late Lord Hill, the late Duke of Athol, and Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, are named as its most earnest and efficient patrons. Large and muscular in form, deep-chested, wide across the strong arched back, all wiry-haired and grizzled, of a rufous dun mixed with black and grey, with long ears and loose dewlap, and with a determined look in the eye, it is remarked of the true otter-hound that he combines the powerful qualities of the bloodhound with those of the old Southern hound, which Shakespeare praises in the speech of Duke Theseus, in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and which is further extolled in Somerville's poem of "The Chase." These hounds are compared to the famous rough Welsh harrier, which will "hunt anything with a hairy skin." They can pursue their prey as well by eye as by scent; yet they take an exquisite delight in the scent when they find it, often proclaiming their sense of its value by a sonorous peal of canine vocal melody, which the huntsman loves to hear. Their courage, too, is equal to that of the bulldog, in their severe conflicts with the slippery foe. The otter, indeed, is a sharp biter, and tough in the hide; nor does he lack the cunning to practise many tricks, and even to drown his antagonist, as is related, by holding him under water. In the picture we have engraved, which was exhibited a twelvemonth ago, at the Winter Exhibition of the Old Water Colour Society, the characteristic valour of the otter-hound is shown in action. This is called "The Death," and is a companion to "The Find," of which there was an Engraving in our Journal on Feb. 3 last year.

The Royal Alhambra Music-Hall, North-street, Belfast, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. A great fire took place last Saturday in a gas-tar manufactory in Hanover-street, Dublin.

In a recent number of the *Tiverton Gazette* the deaths of ten persons are announced whose united ages amounted to 882 years, thus giving the high average of eighty-two.

In South Wales there have been some changes of front. At a meeting, on Saturday last, the ironworkers' delegates resolved that it would be advisable to accept the masters' terms, and submit to the 10 per cent reduction for a month. The officers of all the local lodges were instructed to take a vote of their members on this proposition. But at a representative gathering of ironworkers held on Monday, at Merthyr, a general determination was expressed not to return to work at the 10 per cent reduction. Subsequently, some hundred non-unionist ironworkers signed their names at Dowlais, to begin work on Monday next, on the masters' terms. On the other hand, a mass-meeting of colliers was held on Wednesday at Merthyr, and a resolution was passed "not to surrender." The Blaina colliers continue at work in daily increasing numbers.

An extraordinary and painful affair occurred, on Monday, at Manchester. Three clerks employed at the lead-mills of Messrs. Winder and Harrop were practising blank firing in the chandelier store-room, as was their custom, when one of them, named Alfred Roberts, passed his rifle to a fellow-clerk, named Thomas Walter, and told him to aim at his breast. Roberts had, unperceived by his companions, loaded the rifle with ball cartridge, and when Walter took aim, as desired, Roberts fell dead at his feet, the bullet having passed through the breast. In Roberts's hand was found the following letter, addressed to Mr. Walter:—*"March 4, 1873.—I am very glad you have saved me the trouble of shooting myself. I know you are anxious to become a marksman in the corps; perhaps I will be of service to you by making a target of myself. Wishing you success to your first shot, I remain, yours respectfully, ALFRED ROBERTS."* A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind;" and exonerated Mr. Walter, who fired the shot, from all blame.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The prime interest of the Session being in the Irish University Bill, it might have been thought that the House of Commons would have been tried to its utmost capacity on the evening when the second reading of that measure was to come on. Somehow, however, it was not. There was a full—a very full—attendance; but there was no cram, and seats in the area of the Chamber were to be had. Swerving from the custom of moving second readings by a word and a gesture, Mr. Gladstone, for obvious reasons, made a statement which might have been supposed to indicate that he was at least a little squeezable in regard to a measure which is simply being criticised and dissentient from destruction. He was very calm, quite commonplace in his manner, when talking of modifications which might be the precursors of many more; but when he came to speak of Mr. Bourke's amendment about producing the names of the council of the University which are to be in the bill (if there ever is a bill), he grew defiant, answered Mr. Bourke by anticipation, and was himself again in all his sterner characteristics. His obvious device to "shut up" Mr. Bourke decidedly failed, for to that gentleman it supplied material for a touch of sarcasm in the outset, and put his friends on their mettle to support him by their voices. Parodying a well-known burlesque phrase, it may be said of Mr. Bourke that "his strength is great because he is so weak;" that is, a low voice, an unanimated (not to say feeble) manner in a way appeal to the sympathy of his hearers—but as, though gentle, he is resolute; and, as now his matter was good and well studded with points, he achieved a decided success—amongst the few persons around him who could hear him, as they testified by their hearty cheers. Rising out of the midst of the Radicals below the gangway, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice said ditto to Mr. Bourke, but something more besides, and in a very different style. If it was to be said that he was spiteful, perhaps that would be the nearest description of his manner. He is always fluent enough, and now he was epigrammatic enough—the epigrams being too complete and well placed to be impromptu; but the chief idea suggested by his speech was, what is the cause of a grudge which he palpably entertains against the Ministry and the Prime Minister? In truth, he scolded that great personage with a shrewishness worthy of a spinster of a certain age who has been hopelessly jilted. Of course the desire of Mr. Lewis, the new member for Londonderry, to be heard was at once admitted; and he was heard, with a vengeance, for he spoke for more than an hour. His matter was abundant, his dealing with it able and earnest, and he spoke generally like a practised Parliamentarian; but it cannot be said that he was seductive, or that he rhetorically adorned whatever he touched on, but he is undoubtedly an accession to his party in the House. It would have been amusing, if it had not been rather painful, to witness the marks of contending feelings which The O'Donoghue exhibited. He attempted the difficult task of conciliating both the Government and those powers whose influence he cannot shake off; and, in a word, suggested that, if it had been possible, his course would have been neutral. The object of Lord Robert Montagu seemed to be to exhibit himself as more Catholic than the Irish Catholics themselves; and he had the merit of producing a speech which was a rhapsody, and in which Henry VIII. was described as patting Robin Hood on the back, besides other little historical eccentricities. If ever a man was "possessed" (using that term in a well-known old-world meaning), it was Mr. Fawcett on this occasion. Possibly a sense of disappointed personal ambition at having been jockeyed out of the glory of beginning what he calls a system of united education in Ireland was the spring of that fierce, furious, raving, frenzied, denunciation of his which was meant for a speech. In the raving and the frenzy, however, there was complete method; curses and anathemas were not mere inflated phrases; they were all charged with heavy, damaging, explosive matter, and the explosions were so loud that they might have been heard in Palace-yard. Certainly it has seldom, if ever, happened that a speech has been delivered which could be more characterised, in the fullest meaning of the words, gigantic intellectual and physical effort. The allaying power of Lord Hartington was never more successfully exercised; and Sir Michael Hicks Beach conscientiously performed the duty of talking the retiring audience out of the House previous to the adjournment of the debate.

An episode on an evening of this week naturally led to speculation as to whether any misunderstanding has occurred between the Prime Minister and Mr. Henry James, so often mentioned as proximate Solicitor-General to the present Government. A motion, no matter about what, of Mr. James had, by anticipation, been accepted by Mr. Lowe, whom it concerned; but when Mr. James brought it forward, in a voice, a manner, an expression of the eyes and lips, which implied at once distrust and scorn, and inquired if it would be dealt with in spirit and good faith, he paused for a reply. Thereupon, Mr. Lowe jerked out, in his most jaunty way, something which not being what Mr. James wanted, that gentleman went off into a philippic so bitter, so sarcastic, so infused with caustic humour, and so hostile to the Treasury, that no one could be blamed for imagining that irritant causes lay deep in his mind. Baiting the Government is rare sport to the Opposition, and the baiting was now so good, so effective, that they were excusable for going into raptures and cheering Mr. James to the very utmost. Presently up rose, not Mr. Lowe—who, it is to be presumed, was too full of emotion to be able to speak—but Mr. Gladstone, and he interchanged bitterness and sarcasm with Mr. James without stint. But anon, not being well acquainted with the facts involved, he absolutely floundered, and became as "bewildering" as he had accused Mr. James of having been; and, to make the matter short, Mr. Gladstone, in a speech absolutely made a disastrous fiasco, and pretty considerably lost his temper, to the evident enjoyment of Mr. James and the Opposition.

Seldom if ever has the House of Commons appeared to be so deeply interested as on the evening when Mr. Plimsoll brought forward the subject of alleged malpractices by shipowners, which, being simply stated, are the deliberately sending to sea of ships which are sure to sink, with all hands, for the purpose of making money by the receipt of insurances effected on them. Mr. Plimsoll is fluent, has a rounded way of speaking and a clear, sonorous voice, so that in ordinary cases he makes fair speeches. On this occasion in the outset he adopted a good rhetorical device, for, in a calm manner and level voice, he adduced and read a number of statements which were so strange, so monstrous, as almost to seem to be sensational fiction, and so he produced a far greater effect than if he had gone in for a whirlwind of oratorical exposition and denunciation. Towards the close of his speech, however, his indignation found vent in some vehement, exaggerated, not to say turgid, language, somewhat in the Bonneres Storm-heaven style, which rather marred the effect of an otherwise most effective address, and which was listened to with palpable desire that not a word of its statements proper should be lost. Nor was the interest lessened when Sir John Pakington, with emotional solemnity, brought forward more facts and

criminal statistics. It seemed as if it needed only some signal to cause one general cry of horror and indignation to take the place of the deep silence which prevailed. No such incident arose, and the demeanour of the House remained unchanged while Mr. Clay, with bated breath and depressed manner, was taking advantage of his moving an amendment to account for the silence in the House of a member who has been charged front-face with being one of the shipowners implicated. It would have been well if the debate had ended there, because there arose a number of speakers, whose contributions to the occasion were by contrast, and even in themselves, defective, for the purpose of keeping up the interest; and by-and-by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, though in the outset he gravely admitted that a case had been made out, soon after set about, in a manner which for him was cheerful and airy, to argue away much of the statements which had been made, and to suggest that things were not so bad as they seemed. Curiously enough, a debate which began by creating an absorbing attention and interest, ended amidst clamorous demands for its conclusion.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor stated that, for the convenience of the Law Lords, he would postpone the motion for the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill from the 4th until the 11th inst. The Polling Districts (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.

The prerogative of the Crown to make treaties with foreign Powers was the subject of a debate on Monday. Lord Strathearn moved an address to the Crown praying that all conventions by which disputes between Great Britain and foreign countries were referred to arbitration should be laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament six weeks before being ratified. The proposal met with little favour in the discussion which ensued, and was ultimately negatived without a division.

In a brief sitting on Tuesday the House, at the instance of Lord Malmesbury, granted returns of game, wild fowl, hares, and rabbits sold by licensed dealers in the United Kingdom. The report on the Polling Districts (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Polling Districts (Ireland) Bill was, on Thursday, read the third time and passed. No other business of much general interest was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Macfie moved, yesterday week, for a Select Committee to consider the relations that subsist between the United Kingdom and the colonies, particularly as they affect the direction which emigration takes and the occupation of waste lands within the empire. A long debate ensued, and the motion was negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee on the Army Estimates; and Sir John Pakington, while strongly opposing Mr. Fowler's proposition for a reduction of the army, criticised very closely the policy of the Secretary for War. After some remarks from Major Beaumont and Sir Percy Herbert, Mr. Auberon Herbert made an attack on our military system generally, which he denounced as burdensome, inefficient, and immoral. Sir Wilfrid Lawson recalled attention to Mr. Fowler's proposal for the reduction of the number of men voted by 10,000, and said he should vote for it unless Mr. Cardwell would inform him against what enemy we were making preparations. Mr. Cardwell replied to his various critics, maintaining that the Estimates were moderate, and in no way in excess of the legitimate needs of a great country like this. After some observations from other members, Mr. Fowler's amendment was rejected by 158 to 43 votes, and the vote of 128,968 men was agreed to. Votes for £5,072,500 pay, allowances, and charges; £46,800 Divine service; £27,000 administration of martial law; £247,400 medical establishments; £315,400 militia pay; £79,900 yeomanry cavalry; £430,300 volunteer corps; £123,200 army reserve, were also passed.

The great business of Monday evening was the second reading of the Irish University Bill. A petition of the Irish Bishops against the measure was read at the table, and Mr. Mitchell Henry gave notice of his intention to move, in case the amendments already on the paper should be defeated or withdrawn, that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the whole subject of higher education in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the bill, dealt with several objections that had been made to it on secondary points. He assured those who had complained that "vested interests" were not properly cared for that there was no ground for alarm. He then explained several modifications which he proposed to make in the bill, and which related to the affiliation of new colleges, and the attendance of students at lectures on philosophy and history, and conditions as to pupils in the colleges which would send members to the University Council. One of these conditions would be that the pupils must not be less than seventeen years of age, and if undergraduates they must regularly attend lectures in arts. The Government would also provide against any possible division of colleges, in order to acquire representation in the governing body. He proposed to relax the provisions of the twenty-fifth clause of the bill, which required the council to divide the faculty of arts into several branches. The council would be allowed freedom of action subject to certain conditions, one of which was that examination in ethics, modern history, and metaphysics should be voluntary. The right hon. gentleman admitted that the anxiety of the House to have before it the names of the council of the University was natural, but it was impossible for the Government at present to satisfy it. Mr. Bourke followed with his amendment, demanding the names of the twenty-eight gentlemen destined to form the first University Council, which was seconded by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. The discussion was continued by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Osborne Morgan, The O'Donoghue, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Fawcett, Lord Hartington, and Sir M. Hicks Beach, and finally adjourned till Thursday, on the motion of Mr. Horsman. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Salmon Fisheries Bill, the Fires Bill, and the Marriages (Ireland) Bill were read the second time.

A motion submitted, on Tuesday, by Mr. Henry James, to secure for county court judges an allowance for travelling expenses on the old instead of the new scale, was agreed to, after some discussion, in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Stansfeld took part. Mr. Aytoun's resolution touching foreign treaties was summarily disposed of. Mr. Plimsoll moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of, and certain practices connected with, the commercial marine of the United Kingdom. The hon. member pleaded in an earnest manner for the Commission, and demonstrated the necessity for its institution by the citation of a mass of figures and the reading of a number of letters which he had received from the relatives of drowned sailors. He found an earnest seconder in Sir John Pakington, who added some independent statistics of sea losses. The motion was withdrawn, on the Government's undertaking to bring in a resolution on the subject. On the motion of Mr. Bouverie to renew the sessional order of last year prohibiting the taxing of opposed business after half-past

twelve, the House divided, and the order was confirmed by 191 votes against 57.

On the order for the second reading of the Municipal Officers' Superannuation Bill, on Wednesday, Mr. Joshua Fielden moved its rejection. Mr. Mellor and Mr. J. B. Smith agreed in condemning it, and Mr. Rathbone defended the principle of superannuation, besides pointing out that the measure was only permissive. Having received the support of Mr. Bruce, the bill was carried through its second reading by a majority of 101 to 41. The Salmon Fishery Bill, founded upon the report of a Select Committee, was read the second time, upon the motion of Mr. Dillwyn, and upon the understanding that its details should be considered in Committee, with a view to the introduction of certain amendments. The Railways Provisional Certificate Bill, a Government measure, was also read the second time; and the Marriages (Ireland) Bill, of which Mr. Pim had charge, was passed through Committee. Mr. J. B. Smith brought in his bill for the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures after a fixed period.

On Thursday Lord G. Hamilton gave notice that, in the event of the Irish University Education Bill being referred to a Select Committee, he would move that the bill of the hon. member for Brighton (Mr. Fawcett) on the same subject be also referred to a Select Committee. The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the Irish University Education Bill was commenced by Mr. Horsman, who condemned in the strongest language the Government scheme, describing it as one which was objected to by all parties and every class of religionists. Mr. C. Fortescue replied on the part of the Government.

The debate was continued to a late hour, when it was again adjourned.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson has accepted the offer of an honorary fellowship of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Manchester Guardian states that the annual exhibition of the works of Manchester artists, which was on Wednesday opened to the public, is a very promising exhibition.

An explosion occurred at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's works early on Wednesday morning. Two "green-charge" mills were entirely destroyed. There was no loss of life.

The Lord President of the Council has selected Mr. Joseph Bowstead, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, to succeed the Dean of Manchester as Inspector of the Training Schools for Masters in England and Wales.

A reward of £500 has been offered from the City Police Office for the apprehension of an American named Frederick Albert Warren, alias C. J. Horton. The Bank of England and several of the most important firms in the City are said to have been defrauded to a very considerable extent by means of forgeries of Messrs. Rothschild's and other great financial names.

Mr. Ward Hunt, M.P., in addressing a meeting of the Northamptonshire Chamber of Agriculture, last Saturday, spoke at some length on the subject of poor-law administration. The right hon. gentleman expressed his opinion that the great secret of keeping down rates, and probably of maintaining a spirit of independence amongst the poor, was a stringent application of the workhouse test.

On Wednesday evening there was a large political gathering at Croydon, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Leake King, the senior member for East Surrey, in recognition of his long and faithful services to the Liberal cause. The company numbered about 400, and the chair was taken by Lord Monson. Besides the guest of the evening, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Cardwell were among the speakers.

The Society of Biblical Archaeology held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when a paper, by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., on the Synchronous History of Assyria and Babylonia, translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions, was read. At the close M. le Normand, a distinguished Assyrian scholar, who spoke in French, referred to the "Dulce Tablets" recently translated by Mr. Smith, and testified to the immense value of the discovery, and the universal interest awakened by it throughout the world. After a paper upon the Prophet Nahum had been read by Mr. Rodwell, the meeting broke up.

The subscriptions to the Mayo Memorial Fund amount to £9020, of which £1620 has been contributed by the Civil Service. In addition to the above it is expected that about £5000 will be raised in Ireland. The fund will be chiefly devoted to rebuilding Palmerston House, but a sum will be reserved for placing a bust of the late Viceroy in some suitable place, probably in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Thedé has been commissioned to make an equestrian statue for the Indian committee. The list will be closed on April 30. Further subscriptions may be paid at Glyn's, or Drummonds', or to the secretary, Mr. William Bellingham, 76, Brook-street, W.

Mr. Wade, of Croft House, near Darlington, an elderly gentleman, who, towards the close of his life, manifested a strong propensity for altering his will when he got out of humour with his friends, has, through his multiplicity of testaments, inflicted a knotty problem on the Court of Probate. His generosity oscillated between a second wife and the children of his first marriage. His original will was drawn, in 1859, in favour of the wife; the second, drawn in 1868, was more to the advantage of his first family; the third, executed a few days before his death, in 1871, restored the arrangement of 1859. To this the elder children have raised opposition.

Considerable excitement was caused by the non-appearance of Mr. Joseph de Lizardi, in the justice-room of the Mansion House, on Saturday, when called on to answer to his bail, in the matter of the grave charge of fraud which had been brought against him by Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the bankers—namely, that he had obtained from them £12,000 on false pretences. The Lord Mayor, in determining to eschew the recognisances of the accused and absent person's two sureties, each in the heavy sum of £6000, said that some time must elapse before these gentlemen could be called upon to pay; and in the meantime the officers would perhaps be able to lay hands on Lizardi, a reward of £200 having been offered for his capture.

A petition for liquidation has been presented in the case of Messrs. Guadella and Co., merchants and colonial brokers, whose debts are estimated at £225,000. A receiver to the estate has been appointed. Messrs. James Marshall and Sons, of Stockton, have failed, with liabilities estimated at from £150,000 to £200,000. On Monday morning Mr. T. Rogerson, flax-spinner, Shepley Mills, Andenshaw—trading as Crawford, Rogerson, and Co.—was adjudicated a bankrupt, in the Ashton-under-Lyne County Court. His liabilities are estimated at upwards of £75,000. A preliminary meeting of the creditors of Messrs. A. S. Souvaingar, of Manchester and Constantinople, merchants, was held in Manchester on Monday. The liabilities were estimated at £52,265, the assets at £7477. The creditors resolved upon sending out powers of attorney to representatives in Constantinople to enforce their claims against the partners there.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Carter, W. D., to be Rural Dean of Bournham, Cheshire; S. Vicar of Hindlip, Worcestershire.
Haworth, T. J., Vicar of St. Anne's, Daddington.
Horne, W., Vicar of St. Helen's, Ipswich.
Jardine, C. J., Rector of Brampton, Norfolk.
Jones, D., Curate of Holy Trinity; Vicar of St. Mark's, South Shields.
Jones, H., Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Leicester.
Milner, C. F., Vicar of Boldington, Salop.
Mcigan, P. F., Captain of the Dorset County Hospital.
Roberts, R., Rural Dean of Trecelyn.
Staw, William Frederick, Rector of West Stoke, Sussex.
Sturges, Edward, Vicar of Great Milton; Rector of Wokingham.
Vize, J. E., Vicar of Forden, Montgomery.
Nevill, H. R., Vicar of Great Yarmouth; Canon in Norwich Cathedral.

The Queen has sent a donation of £20 to the Windsor Branch Association of the Church Missionary Society.

Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Monday, a most satisfactory concert was given, last week, in the schools of Holy Trinity, Westminster, in aid of the choir fund of the district.

The Rev. Oliver Hunt, the new Vicar of Budbrooke, near Warwick, has received a testimonial, consisting of a silver inkstand, from his late parishioners at Bray, Berkshire. The Vicar of Bray also gave to Mr. Hunt a handsome present of books by Archbishop Trench, on his leaving the curacy.

In contributing £50 to the Curates' Augmentation Fund, Mr. Gladstone writes feelingly and pointedly on the necessities of an undraped and overworked class, and on the obligation of society to assist in amending the present condition of so estimable a body of men.

The Dean of Westminster, in presiding at a breakfast of the British and Foreign School Society, in the Borough-road, on Thursday week, spoke of its work as embodying the principles of a common Christianity. This was, in fact, the religion of the Bible—a religion not incorporated in creeds and catechisms. It did the society the highest possible credit to base their religious education simply on this book—it gave it the greatest possible solidity and permanence for the future.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

In a convocation, on Tuesday, a sum of £2500 was voted for providing the Savilian Professor of Astronomy with a refracting telescope, to be erected in a suitable building, for the instruction of his class. At the same time, the name of the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, was approved as Curator of the Taylor Institution.

The following have been elected to the vacant scholarships and exhibitions at University:—Classical Scholarships—W. G. Collingwood, University; P. S. Smith, Balliol. Mathematical Scholarships—W. S. King, from Somerset College, Bath. Freestone Exhibitions—R. N. Arkle, of Liverpool College; H. F. Lester, Lincoln. H. G. Joseph, New, was mentioned as highly distinguishing himself in the examination.

CAMBRIDGE.

Graces have been passed for establishing separate triposes for law and history, which have hitherto been combined. In the same Congregation a syndicate was appointed to consider memorials from Leeds, Birmingham, Nottingham, and other large towns asking the co-operation of the University in the establishment of a system of higher education.

The Rev. W. Stubbs, Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Mr. Hort, of Emmanuel, have been appointed Examiners for the Lightfoot Scholarship.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed G. P. Tait, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, to the office of Sir R. Bede's Lecturer for the ensuing year.

The Porsen Classical Scholarship, value £50 per annum, tenable for four years, has been awarded to H. Wace, St. John's. Proxime Accessit—F. Jenkinson, Trinity.

The Craven Scholarship, tenable for seven years, has been awarded to W. Leaf, Scholar of Trinity. Proxime Accessit—H. A. Perry, King's.

Dr. John Caird has been appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow, in the room of the late Dr. Barclay.

Dr. Robert Buchanan, M.A., late Professor of Logic in Glasgow University, died on Sunday.

A meeting was held on Wednesday at the residence of Sir William Fraser, in St. James's-street, for the purpose of taking the preliminary measures to raise a memorial to the late Dr. Hawtrey, formerly Master of Eton College. One of the resolutions was moved by Mr. Gladstone.

A valuable gold watch and chain have been presented to Mr. W. T. Berry, Head Master of All Saints' Schools, Paddington, on the eve of his retirement from that position, which he has held with great credit for fourteen years.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the City of London College took place on Thursday week, at Sussex Hall, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The report congratulated the members and students on the general success of the institution during the year.

The collections at Liverpool on Hospital Sunday this year amounted, within a few pounds, to £10,000.

It will interest many persons to know that a new octopus has arrived at the Brighton Aquarium.

A Board of Trade inquiry, at Plymouth, into the loss of the barque William, of Newcastle, abandoned off the Eddystone, has resulted in the suspension of the certificate of the master, Captain Archibald, for six months.

A strong gale, accompanied by heavy snow, raged in St. George's Channel during Friday night. In the midst of the storm a terrible disaster befel the Liverpool and Dublin steamer Torch and the ship Chacabuco, bound from San Francisco to Liverpool. The two vessels came into collision, the Torch striking the ship nearly amidships and causing her to sink in three minutes, carrying down with her the captain, the second officer, fifteen of the crew, six apprentices, and the Liverpool pilot, who had been shipped at Point Lynas. The Torch herself was found to be in a sinking condition; but the Liverpool tug-boat Guiding Star, which picked up three of the Chacabuco's crew, came up in time to take off the crew and passengers, with the exception of a man named Lorain, who was jammed in the broken side of the steamer, and could not be extricated. Shortly before the steamer sank he cried out, "Good-by! God bless you all!"—A few hours afterwards the barque Boyne, of Scarborough, was wrecked at Mullion, Mount's Bay, in Cornwall. She was bound from Batavia to Falmouth for orders. Four hands were saved, but the captain and fourteen men were drowned.—At daybreak on Monday, during a fog, the Lalla Rookh, of Liverpool, with tea and tobacco from Shanghai, went ashore a mile to westward of Prawle Point, Devonshire. The crew were saved by the coastguard, except the first mate.

MUSIC.

The concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir were resumed at St. James's Hall, for the eighteenth season, on Thursday week, when the selection comprised various madrigals and part-songs, Italian and English, old and new. The specimens of the earlier masters in both schools—ranging from the latter half of the sixteenth to the early part of the seventeenth century—were taken from the works of Luca Marenzio, G. Converso, Giovanni Croce, Giov. Ferretti, C. Festa, John Ward, and John Wilbye. The modern choral pieces selected by Mr. Leslie were the late Samuel Wesley's fine motett for double choir, "In exitu Israel;" two new part-songs by Mr. Walter Macfarren, one of which ("Shepherds all") was encored; Signor Pinsuti's serenade, "In this hour of softened splendour" (another encore); Carsall's madrigal, "Take heed;" and Sir W. S. Bennett's part-song, "Come, live with me." The singing of the choir displayed all those excellent qualities—brightness of tone and observance of light and shade—which have long rendered it famous. Among the many successful performances may be mentioned Converso's madrigal, "When all alone," and Festa's "Down in a flowery vale," both of which had to be repeated; as also had Mr. Leslie's pretty trio, "O memory," sung by Madlle. Nita Gaetano, Madame Patcy, and Mr. W. H. Cummings, each of whom was likewise heard in solo pieces. Some brilliant violin-playing was contributed by Mr. Henry Holmes.

Mr. Walter Bach's ninth annual concert, yesterday (Friday) week, brought forward Liszt's setting of Psalm xiii., for the first time in this country. It is to Mr. Bach that the English public owe the production here of other important works by the same composer, in whose claims to high consideration in that respect—claims that are more frequently contested than is his title to rank as a great pianist—the concert-giver is an earnest believer. On previous occasions Mr. Bach has given fine performances of "Les Préludes" and "Fest-Klänge"—movements from the series entitled "Symphonische Dichtungen"—and the production of the Psalm now referred to evidenced equal care and disregard of cost in the extent and efficiency of the arrangements and preparations. These included, as before, the engagement of an excellent orchestra—consisting, in this instance, of eighty-three performers, with the super-addition of a large choir, numbering 130 well-selected voices. The Psalm contains much that is boldly defiant of all precedent in musical form and structure, together with passages of regular and sustained beauty and real power, such as the movement beginning with tenor solo "O Lord, in Thee is my trust," and afterwards with mixed effects, solo, choral, and orchestral. Throughout the work the instrumentation is very elaborate, and frequently grand in effect. The solo passages were powerfully declaimed by Mr. Henry Guy, of the Royal Academy of Music. A charming "Chorus of Reapers," from Liszt's choruses to Herder's "Prometheus," pleased so greatly, by its genial freshness and pastoral character, that it had to be repeated. Mr. Bach distinguished himself by a masterly performance of Robert Schumann's piano-forte concerto in A minor, besides having conducted a portion of the performances, Mr. Mawm having directed others. The concert commenced with the march and chorus "Twine ye the garlands," from Beethoven's music to "The Ruins of Athens"—and included vocal solos contributed by Misses Sophie Ferrari and Georgina Maudsley and Mr. H. Guy; and the selection terminated with the imposing "Huldigung March," composed by Richard Wagner for the occasion of the present King of Bavaria's accession to the throne.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert Madame Schumann made her first appearance there this year, and played Robert Schumann's "Concert-Stück" (op. 92)—a piece which was performed by her at a concert of the Philharmonic Society, in 1868, for the first time in England. Although not equal, either in design, extent, or power, to the great concerto in A minor by the same composer, the "Concert-Stück" has so much of grace, beauty, and energy as to be especially welcome when so finely played as on Saturday, both in its solo portions and its important orchestral details. Madame Schumann was also heard in two unaccompanied pieces—Chopin's nocturno in F sharp, and Mendelssohn's transcription of the "Scherzo" from his "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, in which the refinement, delicacy, and brilliancy of the pianist's performance produced a marked sensation. Madame Rita sang with much effect, aided by the clever flute obligato of Mr. A. Wells, Bishop's "Lo! here the gentle lark." The other vocalist was Madame Lavrowska, whose highly-successful début at last week's Monday Popular Concert has been already recorded. In the lament of Fides (from "Le Prophète") and Glinka's "Orphan's Song," the fine and extensive voice of the singer, and her refined and expressive style, again produced a marked effect. Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Festival Te Deum" (composed for the Crystal Palace, and twice previously heard here) closed the concert, which included a fine performance by Dr. Stainer, of Mendelssohn's organ prelude and fugue in C minor (No. 1 of op. 37).

At this week's Monday Popular Concert the leading violinist, solo pianist, and vocalist were the same as in last week's performances. Herr Joachim led Brahms's sextet in B flat—supported by MM. L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Daubert, and Piatti—and also played two movements of Bach's violin sonatas, unaccompanied; Madame Schumann gave a fine interpretation of Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata; and Haydn's quartet in D (from op. 18.) closed the selection. Madame Lavrowska again created a marked impression by her fine voice and her discrimination of very opposite styles. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The first of Madame Schumann's two piano-forte recitals took place on Wednesday, and the last but one of the present series of London Eillard Concerts on the same evening.

The programme of the second concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, on Wednesday evening, included Beethoven's first symphony, the overtures to Cherubini's "Anacreon" and Rossini's "Tell;" the Duke of Edinburgh's waltz, "Galatea," and a violin solo by Mr. H. Enthoven, besides vocal pieces.

The first concert of the Wagner Society, held at the Hanover-square Rooms last Wednesday fortnight, was noticed at the time. Of the repetition of the same programme at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, we must speak next week, as of the performance of "Samson," by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on the following evening. The same oratorio was announced for performance at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday.

Each's St. John "Passion Music" was performed at St. Anne's Church, Soho, with band and chorus, conducted by Mr. Bainby, on Friday evening last week, as a portion of a special service, to be repeated on Fridays during Lent.

Mr. Frits Hartvigsen, the Danish pianist, who has so successfully performed at the Philharmonic and Crystal Palace concerts, has been appointed pianist to the Princess of Wales.

The members of the Noblemen and Gentlemen's Catch Club have appointed Mr. Land (conductor of the London Gle and Madrigal Union) to the office of secretary, vacant by the death of Mr. Bradbury. The club was instituted in the year 1761.



SKETCHES AT BERLIN: WORKMEN'S BALL.



TESTIMONIAL TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY FROM SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

RAILWAY TESTIMONIALS.

The shareholders of the two great Railway Companies have lately presented their chairmen with the handsome testimonial gifts which are shown in our Engravings on this page as a token of gratitude for the successful efforts of those gentlemen to increase the earnings, and to improve the value, of the joint-stock concerns intrusted to their management. One of these high compliments and expressions of confidence is bestowed on Mr. Moon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company. The greatness of this company's operations was forcibly exhibited by the proceedings at its half-yearly meeting a fortnight ago. The directors asked and obtained from the shareholders there a vote of no

less than £818,416 for additional rolling stock and new works. A considerable portion is to be expended in additional rolling stock, £295,000 being required for new engines, carriages, and waggons. There is the sum of £285,297 for extensive new works at several of the principal towns and districts intersected by the line, such works being for the most part now in progress. Beyond this amount, £99,730 has been granted for enlarging and providing additional accommodation at sixty-six of the company's passenger-stations in different parts of the country; whilst £138,389 has been voted for the purchase of additional lands in twenty-eight different localities for still further extensions, bringing the aggregate sum voted for new works alone, irrespective of the intended outlay on new rolling stock, to

£523,416. These large sums are independent of a heavy outlay now being incurred in other new works along the company's lines, including the widening of the railway between London and Bletchley, which, besides the removal of a large quantity of earthwork, and extension of bridges and viaducts, involves the construction of three new tunnels at Watford, Northchurch, and Leighton, containing an aggregate length of 2632 yards. Simultaneously with the works just named, the main line between Stafford and Crewe is being widened by two additional lines, requiring, as the engineer states in his report, the removal of 640,000 cubic yards of earthwork, and the construction of fifty-five bridges. A large new dock, at Garston, near Liverpool, is also in course of construction for the company; together with warehouses at



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MOON, CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

the Canada Dock station at Liverpool, and at the Egerton Dock at Birkenhead. The above are works in progress; but the company are applying to Parliament for still further extensive powers, including the enlargement of the Lime-street passenger station at Liverpool, at an estimated cost of between £250,000 and £300,000. It may therefore be assumed that the company are now engaged in new works, present and prospective, involving an outlay of not less than £1,500,000.

Such being the magnitude of the London and North-Western Railway Company's affairs, there was something approaching a national interest, to consider what a vast property is concerned, in the recent expression of the shareholders' regard for Mr. Richard Moon. During the eleven years of his chairmanship, succeeding the Marquis of Chandos, now Duke of Buckingham, the rate of dividend had increased from £4 7s. 6d. to £8 1s. per annum—that is, it had been exactly doubled; while the ordinary capital of the company, which in 1861 was £25,000,000, had been raised to £31,000,000. At the half-yearly meeting therefore, a twelvemonth ago, after a dividend of £4 7s. 6d. for the half year, the grateful proprietors voted £5500 to provide a costly and superb testimonial to their chairman. This was arranged for by a select committee, who employed Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, to make a number of dinner-service articles in silver-gilt plate, as well as some beautiful jewellery for gifts to Mrs. and Miss Moon. The former are shown in one of our illustrations. They consist, first, of one large and two smaller candelabra, in the Louis XIV. style; the chief, which forms a triple centrepiece, has ten lights, and stands 2 ft. 8 in. high, with branches twisted in a picturesque form; and on its base are seated three small figures of boys, holding bunches of grapes, while the grape and vine-leaf are often repeated in the ornamentation of all those pieces. Two pair of vases, one pair 14 in. in height, the other 12 in., are characterised by the rare and ingenious device of their complex handles, terminating in lions' heads; these likewise are adorned with grape-bearing children. There is a smaller pair of sugar-vases, in which the stem and under surface of the basin are most elegantly chased; there is also a goodly pair of claret-jugs. Every one of these pieces is inscribed with the arms or crest of Mr. Moon, those of the company, and the following record:—"Presented to Richard Moon, Esq., chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, by the proprietors, in recognition of his valuable services for the last twenty-one years, during which he has, at much personal sacrifice, devoted himself to their interests, and as an acknowledgment that to his eminent ability, untiring industry, and singleness of purpose they are largely indebted for the sound and prosperous condition of their property. Feb. 22, 1872." In addition to the principal articles described, there are four massive salt-cellars, melon-carvers and grape-scissors, and a complete case of large and small dessert spoons and forks, with ice-spoons, for twenty-four guests. The jewellery for Mr. Moon's wife and daughter, also manufactured by Hunt and Roskell, consists of a sapphire bracelet and locket, a diamond necklace, and two sets of amethyst bracelets and necklaces. The presentation of all these gifts, which took place about Christmas, at a banquet in the shareholders' meeting-room at the Euston Terminus, was reported when it occurred. The Duke of Sutherland presided; and the Duke of Buckingham was also present, with both the Duchesses. Among the company were Earl Vane, Lord Powis, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Alfred Paget, the Dean of Westminster, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Childers, and other persons of distinction. Several railway directors of other companies, such as Sir Daniel Gooch, bore witness to the great services rendered by Mr. Moon to the London and North-Western Railway.

The shareholders also of the Great Eastern Railway, upon the retirement of their late chairman, the Marquis of Salisbury, resolved to show their opinion of his services, which were rendered from 1868 to 1872, in the arduous task of rescuing that company from its financial distress. Their testimonial was presented to his Lordship on the 24th ult. by Mr. Lightly Simpson, the present chairman, and Mr. G. Wodehouse Currie, deputy chairman, at a dinner party which the Marquis gave at Hatfield House. It consisted of a noble silver centrepiece, of Gothic design, with two sets of dessert-stands and four sugar-vases, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The shaft of the candelabrum, which is the centrepiece for a table with ten lights, is supported by three figures, representing Wisdom, Justice, and Legislation, a design the significance of which may be appreciated by Lord Salisbury's political friends. The panels are inscribed with his Lordship's arms, those of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and a record of the testimonial. All the pieces are richly gilt.

A testimonial of the same character was presented to Sir Daniel Gooch, on Wednesday last, by the proprietors of the Great Western Railway. We shall give an illustration also, of the very appropriate design of the plate which Messrs. Hunt and Roskell supplied for the Gooch testimonial.

The practice of annoying pedestrians in High-street, Islington, on Sunday evenings, has become so persistently offensive that the Clerkenwell stipendiary magistrate has resorted to a more severe form of punishment, and on Monday sent a delinquent of this description to prison for a month, with hard labour.

WORKMEN'S BALL, BERLIN.

These illustrations of popular life and manners in the capital city of Prussia, which has lately been exalted to be the seat of the German empire, will not always be restricted to the more favourable aspects of social existence. The working classes of Germany, and those of Berlin equally with the other large towns, are reported to have attained a high average degree of intellectual culture. This was noticed by us, not long ago, in reviewing a little book which was published by Mr. James Samuelson, giving a comparative view of the earnings, personal and household expenses, means of instruction and recreation, and other circumstances attending the position of a skilled artisan in that country or in Switzerland, as opposed to the English mechanic in the same trade. The testimony of Mr. Samuelson, who had personally investigated their condition, was strong in commendation of the habits and tastes of German workmen, whom he represented as seeking rational and refined entertainment in philharmonic concerts, in dramatic performances of a high ideal character, and in readings of their romantic poetical literature, while their very beer was declared to be free from the debasing and soul-destroying qualities of some other malt liquors, as the teetotallers affirm. Now, it is with great reluctance that we should publish anything calculated to detract from the moral complacency of this agreeable view in the imagination of those who have never resided in the Vaterland, but who are disposed to think as nobly of its people as they can think of themselves. If the male and female company at a Berlin Workmen's Ball, from their appearance in our illustration, with such figures, such faces and gestures, as were drawn by Hogarth in the London resorts of vulgar dissipation a hundred years ago, should be considered anything but *vornehm*, we have only to point to the name of a German artist, who made this sketch from actual observation. The fact is, we dare say, that human nature and the ways of common people, in Germany as everywhere else, offer a mixed spectacle of good and bad. There are sots and fools, in all probability, among the countrymen of Schiller, of Fichte, and Mendelssohn, as possibly among a certain race of islanders, described by the foreign voyager off the north-west shore of the European Continent. The conclusion is, let neither of these nations be deluded into the sin of national bigotry and conceit; but each try to mend whatever is amiss in its own social and domestic conditions.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The heavy fall of snow during the early part of last week appeared likely to put a stop to coursing for a time; but it thawed very rapidly, and several meetings were brought off, though two or three of them had to be postponed for a day. Only about half a dozen of the Waterloo dogs appeared at Ashdown, Madeline, Croesus, Ruby, Cymbal, and Dream of Home being among them. Dream of Home got through a couple of courses in good style, and ran two undecided before she succumbed to Croesus; and this, of course, enhances Peasant Boy's form, as he disposed of her decisively at Altcar. Choir Boy shewed to great advantage, but in the third round was drawn in favour of Belle of Havering, with whom he ran a couple of "no-go's." Ruby met Croesus in the fifth round, odds being laid on the latter; but Mr. Haywood's representative was a little too fast for him, and won cleverly, after a terribly long trial, in spite of which, however, she was too good for Belle of Havering in the final course. Mr. Haywood has been exceptionally fortunate in the Craven Cup, having won it twice previously, with Restless Belle and Rhoda. In spite of Madeline's capital performance in the Waterloo Cup—it will be remembered that she got into the last four—she could only win a single course in the Uftington Cup, and then went down before Councillor Cymbal was dreadfully hard run in her early courses, and could not do much against Deodora's Daughter, who showed all the form that made her so dangerous in the Waterloo Cup of 1871, and, running with great fire, beat Warwickshire Lass in the final spin. Game was scarcely so plentiful as usual, which made the last day's sport rather tedious. Mr. Warwick's judging gave universal satisfaction, and Luff slipped admirably under great difficulties. The Blankney (Lincolnshire) Open Meeting, a new fixture, promoted by Mr. Chaplin, also took place last week. Hares were plentiful, but wild; and most of the trials were very good. The Blankney Cup was the chief event, and fell to Colonel Goodliffe by the aid of George's Glory, by Soapy Sam—Eleanor, and Golden Serpent, by Cauld Kail—Isoleine, who divided. The curiously-named Got the Jumps, by Master M'Grath—Restless Belle, the property of the same owner, carried off the Temple Stakes, beating Cremorne, by Peeping Tom—Lizzie, in the deciding course. The Ridgway Club (Lytham) had also a capital two-days meeting last week, as the weather was very fine, and hares were plentiful and strong, giving capital trials. Thirty-six dogs contested the North and South Lancashire Stakes, which was divided between Begum, by Brigadier Imperatrice, and Tumult, by Cock Robin-Tackle. Lurline, by Strange Idea—Lucerne, won the Clifton Cup; and the Lytham Cup fell to Kate Ashburner, by King Death—Cressida. The owner of Peasant Boy was at this fixture, and took the large bet of £6300 to £400 against his dog for the Waterloo Cup of next year; so, with health, the luckless black is likely to be once more a great favourite. A coursing-match which excited

unusual interest took place near Penrith, on Wednesday last, between Wagga Wagga and St. Valentine, who had to run the best of three courses. The owner of the former staked £100 against £80; but St. Valentine secured a clever victory by winning the first and third trials.

The Oxford and Cambridge eights are now hard at work for the great race, which takes place on the 29th inst. The following are the names and weights of the crews, and we may fairly conclude that no further alterations will be made:—

CAMBRIDGE.

	st. lb.
J. B. Close, First Trinity ..	11 5 <i>1</i>
E. Hoskyns, Jesus ..	11 5 <i>1</i>
G. M. Robinson, Christ's ..	12 0 <i>1</i>
W. Lecky-Brown, Jesus ..	12 6 <i>1</i>
T. S. Turnbull, Trinity Hall ..	13 0 <i>3</i>
C. S. Read, First Trinity ..	13 2 <i>1</i>
C. W. Benson, Third Trinity ..	11 4 <i>2</i>
E. H. Rhodes, Jesus (stroke) ..	11 7
C. H. Candy, Cainus (cox.) ..	7 8 <i>1</i>

OXFORD.

	st. lb.
C. C. Knollys, Magdalen ..	10 11
B. J. Little, Christ Church ..	10 11
M. G. Farrar, Brasenose ..	12 4
A. W. Nicholson, Magdalen ..	12 9 <i>1</i>
R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke ..	12 10
W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church ..	12 4
J. A. Ormsby, Lincoln ..	11 3
F. T. Dowding, St. John's (stroke) ..	11 5
Frewer, St. John's (cox.) ..	7 10

Public opinion is decidedly in favour of Cambridge, and odds of 7 to 4 are freely offered on the Light Blue. They seem a good crew, and will make their first appearance on the Thames on Monday next. They average about 12 st. apiece, being considerably heavier than their opponents.

The great football-match between England and Scotland (played under Rugby Union rules) took place near Glasgow on Monday last, and, after an obstinate contest, was drawn in favour of England. E. F. Stokes and F. Moncreiff were again captains of the respective sides, and played exceedingly well, as did Freeman, Fletcher, and Bush for England, and M'Farlane, M'Clure, Anson, and Grant for Scotland. Another great match between the two countries will take place at Kennington Oval to-day (Saturday), this time under Association rules.

The present billiard season, which is now so nearly over, has been, on the whole, a dull one; but it has served to bring forward two or three young players, who show such promise that Cook, Roberts, and Joseph Bennett will have to look to their laurels. S. W. Stanley, T. Taylor, and Collins are the most promising of the "novices"; and, as examples of their powers, we may mention that last week Stanley made a break of 212, and Taylor two breaks of 436 (134 spot strokes) and 263 (86 "spots").

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ON GUARD.

FROM A PAINTING BY THE LATE H. TIDWELL

SKETCHES IN CHINA.



PLACE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AT PEKIN.

The subject of two sketches by our Special Artist in China, added to the series for publication, is the system of competitive examinations in the Chinese literary classics, which regulates all appointments to the civil service of that vast empire. Mr. Simpson, while at Pekin, visited the Wen-Miao, or Temple of the ethical religion bequeathed to the Chinese nation by their great philosopher Confucius, or Kung-Fu-Tzse, who lived five centuries before Jesus Christ. In this temple is the place for the grand examinations. There are other Examination Courts in every provincial capital, where the first two degrees can be given; but the two higher degrees can only be competed for at Pekin. The Chwang-Yuen is the fourth degree, and is equivalent to our Senior Wrangler. He who gains this degree is also called "One of the Ten Thousand." The place where the examination is held contains ten thousand, and hence the name, for there is only one man out of that number who can receive the honour once in three years. Examination after examination, men come up to compete, till they grow old and grey; such is the desire to achieve this high distinction. It is told of one man that he competed every three years till he was eighty. When men persevere till this great age the Emperor generally confers some honour upon them. The competition at Pekin is a hard trial. It lasts nine days, and is divided into three "goes." For three days and three nights the "ten thousand" are confined in pens, each man being imprisoned, so that he is totally separated from his neighbours, and there he has to write his essay or paper on the subject given out by the judges, which he does not know till he is in his cell. Paper, with an official stamp, is given out for him to write upon, and all depends upon his memory of the classics. Miniature copies have been produced, so that they could be smuggled in, but it is a crime to print or sell such copies now. "I have read," says Mr. Simpson, "some of the efforts produced. They remind one much of early school essays, or essays for young men's associations for mental cultivation at home, but they are embellished with endless quotations from the classics, and the style may be described as the sign-board style; a flowery phraseology largely predominates."

The examination court at Pekin is usually spoken of by the English residents there as a "hall of examination," but it is difficult to see how the word "hall" can be applied to it. A hundred and twenty rows of small, low, badly-built sheds, with a watch-tower in the centre, would not resemble what we should term a hall. Our

Illustrations and a few words of description will give an idea of the place. For each student there is a small cell, little more than a yard square, and with height only for a man to stand up in. These cells are built in rows of about forty-five in the row, each row being separated from the next by a narrow passage just wide enough for a person to pass. There are about 120 of these rows, the whole number of cells being 9999. At the north-west corner a number of new cells are being con-

structed to afford more accommodation. There is a set of houses at the northern part for the examiners or judges to lodge in; for these persons are kept there the whole time, so that they cannot be communicated with by friends of the competitors. The tower in the centre is occupied during the whole time by watchers, to see that there is no communication between the students themselves or with anyone without the place. There are smaller towers at the corners for the same

purpose, and guards walk along on the inside of the walls to prevent anything passing close by. There is a central passage up the middle of this place, and on each side of it are boilers for preparing food, and large earthen jars to keep a supply of water for drink.

Each cell has two grooves in it, and boards are let into them—one for a seat, the other for a desk. The lower one, which serves as a seat, has to serve also as a bed. Each student is allowed to bring in some article of clothing to wrap himself in when he goes to sleep, which must be done in a sitting posture or doubled up on the board. Stamped paper is supplied to each man, as stated above, in order to prevent tricks; he has an ink-slab with pens, a teapot and teacup—such are the conditions under which a Chinese student has to compete for honours. The illustration of the student in the cell is the portrait of a man who has competed; for it has been remarked that the competitors here are not boys or all young men. Men of all ages come from every part of the country; but the Chinese student is seldom a lean, worn-out man, as our ideas of such a character might picture him. The degree of Sieu-Tsai is equivalent to Bachelor of Arts, Chiu-Jen is equal to M.A., and Chin-Shih corresponds to our Doctor. Chang-Yuen, as was stated, is the highest honour, the degree exclusively conferred at Pekin, and is only awarded to one person every three years. All the other competitive examination courts in China may be understood from this one at Pekin. At Canton the court has 7500 cells, each 3 ft. by 4 ft. in dimensions. "When a man," says Mr. Simpson, "gains any of the degrees of these examinations, his name is placed on the front of his father's house, and the village or town is proud of the distinction. Place and preferment are before him. He may rise to the highest dignities of the State. If he attains to great renown as a literary man, there are Confucian temples where tablets are erected to celebrities, and his name may be handed down to posterity."

The example of this system is recommended to our own Civil Service reformers.



COMPETING STUDENT IN HIS CELL, EXAMINATION HALL, PEKIN.

BY THE WAY.

We regret to read very unpleasant news of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition against the slave-traders. The details are meagre, but it would seem that he had been compelled to give battle to an overwhelming force of hostile natives, had been routed with heavy slaughter, after a most gallant struggle against odds, and had succeeded only in effecting a retreat into some kind of forest, where he might be able to keep his adversaries at bay. But, having burned his tents and baggage to prevent their falling into the enemy's hand, it may be inferred that his supplies of food had not been saved, and it becomes matter for painful consideration whether he could hold out. The Egyptian Government was understood to be anxious to send him help, but the direct road for his succour seems to have been cut off. Upon Sir Samuel Baker's energy, in any conceivable emergency, we have the fullest reliance; but the situation, as we gather it from the despatches, is a most dangerous one. Further news will be awaited with the utmost anxiety.

Authors of fiction do so much towards the eduction of the reading public, as that body is at present constituted, that an author's hardship ought to enlist the sympathy of the majority of readers. A very grave hardship is at present existing, and efforts are about to be made to remedy it. The law—which has the most tender care for the smallest mechanical invention, for a trade mark, for special puff-words in a tradesman's advertisement—has no vigilance to spare for a novel; and it is now pretty clearly ascertained that the moment an author has launched a novel anybody may seize upon it and adapt it for the stage, without the writer's sanction, and, of course, without giving him any participation in the profit by way of compensation for the mangling process to which his work has been submitted. It is natural enough, in such circumstances, that there should be protection for the dramatiser, and if a second theatrical author pirates any of the first adapter's "effects" an injunction will issue. But for the original thinker and worker there is no redress. We believe that action is about to be taken on the subject; and, after a long fight, it may be hoped that to George Eliot, Charles Reade, and Anthony Trollope there may be extended the protection which exists for any John Jones whose genius and patience may have enabled him to elaborate an improved coal-scuttle or door-scrapers.

Do any of our readers recollect a terrific story that appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* a good many years ago called "The Iron Shroud"? We should rather ask whether any of our readers have not read it, for it is not likely to be forgotten by those who have. In the fewest words, the story is this. In mediæval times a young Italian nobleman, full of life, and love, and happiness, is suddenly seized by a powerful rival and immured in a dungeon. This, however, is a spacious chamber with seven windows, which the unhappy prisoner half unconsciously counts on the evening of his capture. Next morning he sees but six; but he supposes that in his agitation he was mistaken. But on the third morning there are but five. The chamber becomes smaller night by night, and the agony of the prisoner, who first apprehends, and then is assured by an inscription, that he is finally to be destroyed to death, is described in a most powerful manner. Ultimately, after many circumstances of horror, the vault dwindles to a mere cell, and then the couch becomes a bier, which is made of metal, and he is crushed up in his "iron shroud." Thousands of persons must have shuddered at this nightmare fiction. The author, we have heard, became insane, having probably over-wrought his brain in vain endeavour to invent something still more dreadful. A frightful reality brought back the tale to our mind. In a collision at sea, reported at the beginning of the week, all on board a stricken vessel escaped save one poor man, upon whom the iron plating guarding the bulwark had been so shut in by the blow that, though he was unhurt, he could not be extricated, and his voice was heard bidding a last blessing on his fellows as he was left to go down with the sinking ship, literally "in his iron shroud."

In the case of the other and more fearful collision matters do not appear to proceed satisfactorily. It proved to be false that the Murillo had been released, and the latest telegrams state that she is still detained, though several of her crew have been already set at liberty. But we have no fresh information. Now, we are in no haste to impute anything, even in the way of neglect, to the Spanish authorities; but it is not unfair to recollect that in every case, of late years, in which English seamen have had to complain of wrong at Spanish hands, redress has either been withheld or it has had to be extorted by stern representations. We are willing to suppose that the new Government, which is, in words at least, most alarmingly philanthropic and cosmopolitan, intends to depart from the traditions of Narváez and similar men in regard to international obligation.

Some persons might like to be able to feel a little chivalrous sympathy with a strong-minded and strong-bodied young lady, named Nash, to whom the law has been behaving somewhat rudely. She is a provincial heroine, not a child of our effeminate and conventional cities, and she has long been known as a good shot, her skill having been acquired by a course of practical protest against the tyrannical rules which assign partridges and pheasants to the owners of land. Miss Nash had—perhaps still has—an indomitable spirit; and when her mother's cottage was to be violated by some person in the form of its proprietor, who insolently sought to repair the 'umble 'ome without consent of its inmates, the lofty-minded girl seized a gun, and defied the intruder. An agent of the law, seeking to enforce the so-called right, Miss Nash fastened the door, pushed out some bricks to make an opening for her gun, and, having vainly warned the minion of power not to persevere in his persecution of the "daughters of toil," she fired upon him. Her heart was great, but her slot were small, and they only rattled on his coat. For this defence of her lowly hearth an English girl has been sent to penal servitude. Pity that her energies were so wasted, or that she had not been born in another realm. In Spain she might have had an opportunity to rival the fame of that exceedingly disreputable young woman who, thanks to sentimental historians and to Sir David Wilkie, goes down to history as the "Maid of Saragossa."

News from Egypt states that the First Cataract of the Nile is to be efaced; at all events, it is to lose all its romance. The Pacha, availing himself of the skill of British engineers, ordains that an incline shall be constructed for the passage of ships, and that henceforth the cataract shall be no obstacle. It is to be reduced to the inferior dignity of a mere cascade. We expect to hear, at no distant date, that something of the same kind is to be done with Niagara—a "lift," perhaps, worked by steam-engines of appalling power, will be brought into play. In these circumstances, it is a comfort to read that another cataract has been discovered, in South America, of a sublimity which defies all mortal treatment; and it is the less likely to be desecrated, as it exists in a region of which scarcely anybody knows anything. Particulars will be given in future announcements. Enough to state that the monster fall is in a tributary of the Orinoco, and that if not like Meru Mountain, in the "Rejected Addresses,"

Ninety-nine times as high as St. Paul's, it is about seven times the height of that sacred edifice. "We—hope—here be truths," as a Shakespearian Clown says.

In an ancient record it is mentioned that certain persons who were uncivilly used, their beards having been maltreated, were told to tarry at Jericho until those ornaments to a Hebrew face should have grown. A magistrate, the other day, told an unfortunate applicant in similar plight to go to Jericho in another sense. A melancholy dustman, with his hair cut in Club fashion, and with his face supernaturally clean from both dust and hair, appealed for redress. Like most English persons who come to grief, he had been exceeding in his potations, and his friends had taken advantage of his condition to cause a barber to deal most thoroughly with him. The magistrate was afraid he could do nothing, but kindly consoled the dustman by remarking that he looked like a French gentleman. The intention was kind, but the words aroused the Briton's rage, and he vehemently objected to look like a French gentleman, being a British dustman. Finally, he declared that he should be obliged to "resign his situation." This we do not see the exact necessity for, nor did the magistrate. However, the dustman best knows the exigencies of the society he adorns. Could not one of the persons who sell hair-generators and the like take up his case, and restore his hirsute comeliness and "win for himself an everlasting puff"? Meantime, however, the sufferer, unlike Colonel Quaggi—that is, "clean shaved," but not "with a contrite heart"—must tarry at Jericho.

In Canning's famous imitation of Southey's regicide sonnet, the parodist, who puts Mrs. Brownrigg, the murdereress, in the place of the Republican, deplores that lady's execution for merely beating two apprentices to death, and adds—

Harsh laws; but time shall come
When France shall reign, and laws be all repealed.

France at that time, of course, meant the equality and fraternity theories. There lies before us a large handbill, convoking a working-class meeting, whereat Mr. Odger was to be the star, and the concluding lines announce that an effort is to be made for "the repeal of all criminal law." There is no qualification or explanation—that is the naked text, and it may supply its own sermon.

FINE ARTS.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.

For reasons not given, and which therefore it might be ungalant to even guess at, the society so long known as that of Female Artists suddenly appears with its new exhibition in Conduit-street, as the Society of Lady Artists. The committee must not, of course, be contradicted if they would imply that females are not ladies, nor ladies females; yet the change seems to modify one's former impression. We had imagined that the objects of the society were to vindicate woman's—we beg pardon, ladies'—rights in the field of art; to prove female (save the word!) artistic capabilities by a fair representation of professional female talent; and also to facilitate the introduction to the public of young and struggling female artists. The "lady patronesses" we regarded as simply forming a sort of ornamental background. A *soi-disant* "Society of Lady Artists," however, is in danger of being taken to mean merely a body of amateurs; and, if this impression prevails, the few professional "paintresses" who still contribute to Conduit-street may follow the example set by many of their most competent sisters—that is, of exhibiting only at galleries were no distinction exists as to sex.

The present collection is a slight improvement upon that of last year, at least in the department of water colours; but as a whole it falls far short of an adequate representation of what our lady artists can do. In making the circuit of the room we found we could frequently pause at evidences of capacity and promise; but any remarks that may be made as regards actual achievement must be understood relatively, and with due allowance made on account of the great difficulty for a female or lady of acquiring a complete art-education in this country. Commencing with the oil pictures (as affording a severer test of technical ability), there are several works very faithfully reflecting the style, and in some instances much of the merit, of relatives of the same name as the contributors. Thus we have a cabinet portrait of an elderly lady (458), by Mrs. Tadema; Mrs. E. M. Ward sends a small picture entitled "Winter" (297), showing a little toddler in a red cloak cowering in the snow. The Misses Flora and Eva Ward likewise worthily evince (in water colours) the source of their teaching. "The Comfort of Old Age" (457), by Madame Bisschop (née Swift), does credit to the influence of the eminent Dutch painter, this lady's husband. The same influence appears for good in some Dutch interiors, with figures, by Miss Georgiana Swift, Madame Bisschop's sister. A third sister, Miss Louisa B. Swift, has a picture of a couple of King Charles's spaniels (237), very well painted in an English manner. One of the best portraits is that of Mrs. Thornycroft, the accomplished sculptor (261), by her daughter, Miss Alyce Thornycroft. The treatment, especially of the flesh-tints, is free from any approach to commonplace. There are very nice colour and feeling, too, in a portrait of "Eleanor" (316), by Mrs. L. Romer. But the most characteristic head, and—if photography has not been pressed into service—the ablest work in drawing and modelling here, is the portrait of Mr. T. E. Weller (318), by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Several sketchy figure-subjects by this lady in water colours as well as oil also possess, despite harsh colouring and crude execution, an originality which is strangely wanting in this room. Imitation in one form or another, generally the mere reproduction of the artifices and conventionalities of the drawing master, seems to be inevitable in lady art as here exemplified; and it would doubtless be uncharitable to expect more from students, whether male or female, who have had no better opportunities than the mass of contributors to this gallery. Mrs. Thompson has, however, freed herself from the bonds of pupilage, and, excusing naturally keen powers of observation, has recorded life, character, expression, humour, and action with a force and facility (however imperfect, technically speaking) to which none of her competitors could pretend. Among her sketches, several of which are from Rome, we may specially commend the composition representing a Capuchin teaching a boys' class al fresco (266); and the exchange of salutations between a Cardinal and a Papal zouave (121), the former bowing most condescendingly, the latter, drawn stiffly up, giving the military salute—with the wrong hand, unfortunately. In the picture of Prussian Uhlans galloping madly as they return from a raid (311), with a flaming village in the rear, the action is, however, too violent; indeed, almost farcical. The head of an old monk (294), by Miss H. M. Johnson, is likewise entitled to mention.

Turning to the water-colour drawings, we recognise some of the freshness of observation, invention, and design so rarely found here, in several child-subjects by Miss A. A. Maguire, the unpretending character of which renders us insensible to their technical shortcomings. The most ambitious drawing is Miss Helen Thornycroft's "Venetian Musical Party" (65). This work—in aim and other respects praiseworthy—is imitative

in spirit: it emulates the sober and rich harmonies of Giorgione and the Venetians; and perhaps the influence has been felt of a contemporary clique of imitators who import not a little affectation into their rivalry. This lady will, however, only attain the "quality" of Venetian colouring by a less laborious method. Expression and sentiment are never absent from Madame Bodichon's sketches—witness the "Stonehenge" (79), and a study of in-rolling sea at Hastings. Single-figure studies by Miss Gow and by Mrs. Naftel have grace and refinement; and some studies of girls with roguish brown eyes by Mrs. Backhouse are broad and effective; but we must protest against the artificiality of the ideal beauties contributed by the Misses Claxton. The tone and keeping of Miss S. S. Warren's landscapes are very estimable qualities, but a little more vivacity may sometimes be desired. There is no lack of freshness and picturesque feeling in Mrs. Marrable's contributions, which include some of the best landscapes here. The landscapes of Misses G. M. Keys, Marian Edwards, and H. A. Seymour; Miss Louise Rayner's rich and elaborate interior of "St. George's Chapel, Windsor" (203), and the architectural subjects of V. A. Owen, together with the still-life of Rose Gilbert and Mrs. M. A. Bourdon, the former delicate and careful, the latter bold and dashing, are also entitled to notice.

Messrs. Agnew have opened for a short time, at their gallery, in Waterloo-place, an exhibition of water-colour drawings, which well deserves a visit. The collection comprises works by deceased as well as living painters; drawings which had previously been exhibited, and others fresh from the artist's easels. Though small numerically, the collection is comprehensive, and though not many of the examples are of great representative importance, very few are of inferior quality; indeed, a gathering so uniformly excellent is not to be found elsewhere. It would not be possible within our limits to review the works in detail. Suffice it to say that there are specimens of Turner, David Cox, W. Hunt, Copley Fielding, and Prout among deceased artists, and of the leading members of both societies and several promising outsiders.

A series of photographs by Mr. Stephen Thompson of a selection from the antiquities of Cyprus, collected by General di Cesnola, has been published by Messrs. Mansell and Co., and should materially lessen any regret at the loss of those antiquities, which, it will be recollect, were purchased for New York after being offered to the British Museum. The importance of the extensive collection formed by General di Cesnola, while American Consul at Cyprus (from excavations at Golgos and Idalium), appears to have been over-rated, and Cyprian antiquities were already tolerably well represented in our national storehouse at Bloomsbury. The most interesting objects now photographed are the statues and statuettes, or fragments thereof, in calcareous stone from Golgos. It is clear from the evidence these afford that, whatever the mythological or linguistic results that arose from the contact of races at Cyprus, either locally or by transmission elsewhere, art in Cyprus remained at all periods merely borrowed, or feebly imitative, unoriginal, without spontaneous growth, and thoroughly provincial. Cyprian art can, indeed, hardly be said to have had any existence. The rudest figures which seem to have a certain native character may be either very archaic or comparatively modern grotesques, for it is impossible to ascertain their date. But the influence of Oriental art, whether brought by the Phoenician settlers or in the wake of the successive Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian conquests, is everywhere evident. On the other hand, there is little trace of Hellenic influence from the Greek settlers, except at a late period and in a very debased form. Waves of art-influence, weakening as they spread, passed over the island from the far-off centres in Egypt and Assyria, and, though still feebler, from Greece; but nothing noteworthy came from the contact or fusion. The same kind of reflected growth, so to speak, is, however, visible in many other places besides Cyprus, and the antiquities of Greece itself more plainly show not only that the Hellenes were largely indebted to Egyptian and Oriental "motives," but also their own marvellous power of transmuting those motives into forms of incomparable beauty. For these reasons we must dissent entirely from the opinion of Mr. S. Colvin (who has written an introduction to these photographs) and others, who claim Cyprus to have been an "ancient focus or radiating point," and as furnishing a "key to the origins of Greek civilisation and art." As well almost might Guernsey or Jersey be claimed as the source of English or French civilisation. Cyprus was rather a mere halting-place for the march of ancient civilisations—not the centre where they "germinated" and were "developed;" Cyprus, indeed, looking again at these photographs, could have been little more than a depository for waifs and strays on the very confines of Oriental and Greek culture and conquest.

On Saturday last were sold at Christie's several important works by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from the collection of the celebrated connoisseur Noel Desenfans and other galleries. Among them were the portrait of Mrs. Morris, exhibited at the British Institution in 1775, which realised 3450 gs.; the well-known "Felina," which sold for 1250 gs.; and "A Boy holding a Bunch of Grapes," 1220 gs. A "View in Venice," by Canaletto, from Lord Exeter's collection, also realised 3200 gs.

The collection of oil paintings and water-colour drawings by the late Mr. Thomas Allom will be offered to the public at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, on Friday next.

The second annual exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters has been opened with success.

The New Yorkers have determined on erecting museums of Science and Art which, in magnitude, will have few rivals in the Old World. The new Art-Museum is ultimately to cover about ten acres, and when finished it will be 800 ft. long and 500 ft. wide. It is to be built in Central Park. The front portion is to be built during the present spring, and the rear portion from year to year, as wanted. £100,000 will be spent this season on the new building. The new Natural History Museum is planned on a still more extensive scale. It is to be 800 ft. long by 600 ft. wide, and will be the largest building in America. £100,000 was voted last winter for its commencement; it will eventually cost £2,000,000, and fifteen years will be occupied in its construction. The site of the building is on Montallan-square, facing Eighth-avenue and Central Park. The style of the architecture is to be a variety of French Renaissance, similar to that of the Luxembourg.

A surplus of £1400 accrued from the Dublin Exhibition last year, which would yield 2 per cent to Sir Arthur and Mr. E. C. Guinness on the capital (£70,000) invested by them in the building. These gentlemen have, however, declined to accept this sum, and have resolved to appropriate it towards meeting the expenses during the present year of forming and maintaining a Loan Museum of Art-Treasures in the Exhibition building.

Mr. F. H. Whymper has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Factories for the West and South-West of England, with Bristol for head-quarters.

The Extra Supplement.

"ON GUARD."

We will not pretend to divine with certainty what this not very formidable little lady is set to guard, with a second sentinel at his post by her side, who will certainly sound an alarm at the approach of any strange footstep. On first glancing at Mr. Tidey's picture we supposed that a game at croquet might be imagined as in progress on the grass-plot in front, and that this little outsider had been set to stop the balls from passing on to the gravel-walk, should any young lady or gentleman roquet a rival too unmercifully. There is nothing, however, in the picture to justify an explanation so tame. Then we thought ourselves of naughty children who cannot be trusted near a fruit-laden wall; and we said that it is just possible this little damsel is wickedly keeping watch at this "coign of vantage" while a brother or brothers are pilfering the peaches or plums, round the corner. But this hypothesis, too, we dismissed as unworthy of the always graceful, romantic, or poetic, as well as genial and humorous, fancy of the lamented painter of the picture. But "Now we have it!" we exclaimed, as we caught sight of the shawl on the garden seat in the distance. Ten to one it was male hands that spread the shawl for the reception of a fair female form; and no surprise need be entertained that both those who vacated the seat are now oblivious of it. The form that shawl enveloped was, we are confident, the elder sister of our little heroine—a young lady of a sly and artful disposition, who, finding a prattling, juvenile sister and a barking, telltale dog *de trop*, has left them both in charge of shawl and parasol with strict injunctions to remain on guard; while she, taking advantage of her *ruse*, has wandered with somebody clean out of sight. Or is Miss Innocence in the foreground old enough herself to join half-consciously in the plot? Is she keeping watch and ward here so that the billing and cooing in the shrubbery shall not be interrupted? This point we must leave to our fair readers to decide. Of one thing we feel certain—that *materfamilias* will not fail to admire the important bearing of the little sentinel as she stands faithfully at her post, with her gaily-plumed hat, her smart scarf, her quaintly slashed and vandyked frock. We may add that this picture is among the collection of the remaining works of the artist which will be sold at Christie's towards the end of the present month.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

It has pleased the manager of our national theatre to go back half a century to resuscitate a spectacular drama written by the late Mr. W. T. Moncrieff, on the subject of the abolition of infanticide in India by British means, and entitled "The Cataract of the Ganges; or, The Rajah's Daughter." The performance at the time, as we ourselves well recollect, made a sensation, and proved remunerative. We have it now revived with all the original effects, not omitting, of course, the rocky precipices of the great cataract, up which a rider dashes on horseback, while the water is falling in full volume—a death intended for the heroine, but which is averted from her; and so she is saved from the artifices of a ruffian Brahmin priest, who had insisted on her submitting to his loathsome love. On the whole, the piece is a very creditable example of Mr. Moncrieff's genius, prolific as it was in the production of "minor drama." The part of Mokarra, the Brahmin, is supported by Mr. Cowper, who carries it through with dignity, force, and passion. Mr. James Johnstone, too, as the Rajah, was effective; and Mr. Brittain Wright, as Jack Robinson, supplied the humorous element in abundance, and maintained the audience in a cheerful mood. Miss Edith Stuart, as the heroine, was emphatic and impressive. Her speech about the tiger crouching the better to take his spring was well delivered and much applauded. Mr. Beverly has provided some beautifully-painted scenery, and the appointments are all first rate. Mr. Benjamin Webster was one of the performers in the drama on its original production, Oct. 27, 1823, and has kindly superintended the present revival, so that the spectator may depend on the accuracy of the details. It has been played to a crowded house, and showed no signs of decaying popularity. We have no doubt that its old success will attend its repetition.

OLYMPIC.

It is to be regretted that Miss Ada Cavendish's experiment at the elegant little theatre in Wych-street has not received that public patronage which her good intentions merited. She has been bold enough, however, to produce a classical drama, founded on Dante's episode of Pia dei Tolomei, in which also Madame Ristori supported the part of the heroine in 1856 at the Lyceum. The subject had been already treated in a tragic play called "La Malaria," written by the Marquis de Melloy, which was adapted by Signor Morenco for the occasion. It was, we remember, the least successful of Madame Ristori's assumptions. The main action, indeed, is tedious in the extreme, detailing the mortal effects of malaria on the constitution of the patient. To such a death a jealous husband has condemned the Countess Pia dei Tolomei. To give some variety to the treatment he is represented towards the end as hastening her doom by presenting her with a poisoned bouquet, while at the same time holding in reserve an antidote, which he refuses to employ unless she communicate to him the name of her lover. Being told of her father's approach, she is anxious to live, in order to see him; but the inexorable avenger refuses her request. He will have her secret or her life. Exclaiming, "Never!" she dies. All this is a theatrical addition to the original story, the entire character of which it fatally alters. The version now produced at the Olympic is a compressed adaptation by Dr. Westland Marston, who has skilfully reduced the entire drama to one act. The ambitious rôle might have been deemed somewhat beyond the powers of Miss Cavendish; but there is much in the detail which really suits them. Her success must be, indeed, acknowledged, and it ought to raise her reputation. The part of Mila, her attendant, was admirably supported by Miss Kate Rivers; and Mr. W. Rignold, in the Count, was at least vigorous, though lacking in refinement. Miss Cavendish also appears as Mrs. Ormsby Delmaire, in the late Mr. Morris Barnett's "Serious Family," which is well acted. Mrs. Torrens is represented by Miss Kate Rivers, Mr. Aminadab Sleek by Mr. A. Wood, Captain Murphy Maguire by Mr. William Rignold, and Charles Torrens by Mr. C. H. Peveril. The inclemency of the weather may, perhaps, in part explain the numerical deficiency of the audience.

PRINCESS'S.

Mr. Bandmann has been starring at the Oxford-street theatre, and has already appeared in "Hamlet" with some success; but, as our readers are familiar with his delineation, it calls for no special remark. On Saturday he appeared as Shylock, in which, it must be confessed, he displays more aptitude. The rougher traits of the Jew's character were effectively given. Altogether, however, Mr. Bandmann is too demonstrative, and has a tendency to get over the difficulty of pronunciation by a loudness of utterance which is as unpleasant

as it is inartistic. Mrs. Bandmann's Portia was throughout admirable, and in the trial scene justly commanded applause.

SURREY.

The fair manageress of this theatre having closed her pantomime season, she has fallen back on Mr. Charles Dickens's interesting tale, which she produced on Saturday, under the title of "Little Nelly." Miss Blackwood appears, as usual, in two characters—namely, the Marchioness and Little Nell. This lady's versatility is certainly extraordinary, and displays as much vigour as talent. Mr. Nicholson, as Quilp, was amazingly energetic. It is really a hard-working part, and was equally sustained throughout. The action of the piece has been assisted by some elaborate scenery. The most striking portions of it are the old curiosity shop, the country fair, and Quilp's wharf. Altogether the piece was favourably received, and the curtain fell to most enthusiastic plaudits.

ST. JAMES'S.

There are difficulties about the adaptation of M. Sardou's celebrated play of "Rabagas" which Mr. Stephen Fiske has not entirely surmounted. The subject is placed on English ground, but remains alien from English manners. To give the name of the hero an Anglican sound the adapter calls his version "Robert Rabagas"; but this does not make him an Englishman. We have no Republican hero in England who may fairly be placed on the same level with Gambetta; nor is it likely that we shall soon meet with such an individual. The character has accordingly had to be reduced in some of its proportions; and, after all, great allowances are to be made on the score of probability. Mr. Fiske has invented a special locality for the scene of operations, which he calls by a classical name, to which place he assigns a governor, Earl Dashleigh (Mr. Howe), who is not a little troubled with the political whims of its inhabitants, which are encouraged by the journal under the direction of Rabagas (Mr. Chas. Wyndham), and edited by Mike Molloy, an Irishman (Mr. Dan Leeson). The artifices of a Mrs. Logan (Miss Rose Lisle) provoke the democratic hero to very ridiculous manifestations, and ultimately bring him to disgrace. We cannot exactly say that all the characters are satisfactorily supported; and, indeed, Mr. Wyndham is not sufficiently robust for the vehement demagogue; and Miss Lisle, though charming in person, needs much artistic discipline before she can realise a rôle so very important in itself, as well as in relation to the general action. Mr. Howe was, however, perfect as the Earl. We must, indeed, not be extravagant in our expectations of such a performance. Probably all has been done that was possible in the case. Generally, political plays have to incur opposition; but an exception has apparently been made in this instance. At any rate, the interest excited in the action is intense, and the laughter elicited most hearty and universal.

HOLBORN.

This house was opened, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Nation, on Monday, with what is denominated on the bills an "entirely new company." Mr. George Vining, moreover, was specially engaged, and appeared in the part of Adam in a piece entitled "A Waif; or, Sprung from the Street." This drama, though advertised as "new," is in no sense so, being the version of a French original play long known at the east end of London and in the provinces as "The Ragpicker of Paris." That it should be revived under false colours in the heart of London might astonish us in an ordinary case; but in this does even more—it stultifies us with its improbability. Mr. Vining, who we suppose has been starring with the part in the country, thoroughly understood the eccentric character he had to play, and fully entered into its extravagances. His efforts were favourably received by a somewhat scanty audience. The revival was preceded by a new farce by Mr. Frederick Hay, entitled "A Restless Night," and succeeded by a new burlesque called "The Daughter of the Danube." Both pieces were vehicles for the introduction of songs from the French by Mr. Nation. Any attempt to criticise either would be absurd. The entire affair came to a noisy conclusion at a late hour, the gallery folk indulging themselves in numerous facetiae more apt than elegant.

ROYALTY.—FRENCH PLAYS.

The production of an important piece, Victorien Sardou's "Les Ganaches," taxed severely the resources of the company, but the even manner in which the comedy was acted was extremely creditable to all concerned. The alternation of a serious work of art with light one-act pieces is a judicious movement, and evidently is appreciated by audiences which nightly increase in number. The contrast between the "old fogies" and the partisans of "progress" was well sustained. Mdlle. Hebert, in the part of Marguerite, might be equalled, but could not be surpassed.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Of the various groups of the island world in the South Pacific the most interesting is that of the Fijian Archipelago. These islands are numerous, about two hundred in all, and some of them are of great extent as well as high fertility and surpassing beauty. The importance of the Fijian Archipelago is very much underrated, even by those who take the trouble to think at all upon the matter. There are very few who look beyond the present condition and resources of these islands to what may be their future destiny. They have convenient, safe, and capacious harbours; the climate is, for a tropical country, fine and decidedly not unhealthy; the temperature in winter and in all dry weather is delightful; the land spontaneously yields the richest vegetable productions; and, from the abundance of native labour, these islands offer peculiar facilities and advantages for the successful prosecution of agricultural and commercial enterprise.

The events which have happened in Fiji during the last ten years ought to have attracted much more attention than they have done. A very interesting debate took place last Session on the subject of the annexation of these islands to the British Crown, brought before the House of Commons by the motion of Mr. William M'Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth. That gentleman proposes reopening the question again this Session. It is considered that the pressure of enterprising white immigrants from America, on the one hand, and from the Australian colonies on the other, demands the immediate establishment of a substantial and vigorous system of government, capable of developing the vast natural resources of the islands, and of dealing with and opening up for settlement such of their available lands as are not actually made use of by the native tribes.

The quasi-constitutional regime lately established in Fiji by a few adventurous colonists, with the principal native chief as king, can only be regarded as a farce; since an authority derived from such an antic source is but a solemn mockery, and must terminate exactly as has been anticipated. We give this week a few illustrations of the islands, and also a likeness of the so-called King Cakabau, from a photograph by Mr. F. H. Duffy, of Levuka.

The title King of Fiji has been conferred upon this individual by foreigners to suit their own purposes. He was hitherto

known by his older and more familiar title of The Vuni Valu, or Root of War. His Majesty King Cakabau—or, as his name implies, "Evil to Bau"—was the most powerful of the Fijian rulers or chiefs, and was, up to the year 1858, the most cruel, tyrannical, and bloodthirsty cannibal the world of savage humanity has ever produced. He was the terror and scourge not only of his own people, but also of the white men who resided at Fiji or resorted to the islands. This unmilitated heathen, by a series of unscrupulous and ruthless deeds, gained great power, and became dreaded wherever his war-canoes could go or wherever his treacherous cunning could entrap his enemies. His education had been strictly Fijian, for he was trained to cruelty from his youth. It is related that when he was of the age of six years "a slave, captured in battle, was brought in and held down until the young chief had helped to club him to death." For many years the Vuni Valu refused the missionaries access to Bau, and when they were permitted to visit that island they found that cannibalism and other most gross atrocities were openly and defiantly practised before their eyes. In fact, this island has long been noted for the extent to which cannibalism was carried on there; since it was mainly occupied by chiefs to whom the privilege of that luxury was confined. It abounds in traditions, and occupies a conspicuous place in Fijian history. But a day of trouble came upon the Vuni Valu. He was ambitious to own a couple of small schooner-rigged craft owned by white men, and undertook to pay for them with bêche-de-mer. The schooners were bought; but the oppressive labour imposed on his people to collect the payment served as the last straw which breaks the back of a burdened beast. It made their already numerous burdens heavier than they could bear. Secret discontent was followed by open insurrection, and the Vuni Valu's power was rapidly declining. To add to his misfortunes, he had quarrelled with the settlers in Levuka, and consequently found all his supplies of ammunition stopped. For a considerable time, however, the Vuni Valu continued obdurate, and still refused to have anything to do with the missionaries. But, under the influence of his continued misfortunes, he gave way at last, and became a convert to Christianity. He has since been a regular attendant at public worship; but his profession of Christianity, there are good reasons to fear, was induced by the belief that it would aid his schemes for the future, and save him from many heavy reckonings for past misdeeds.

During the last few years King Cakabau has had much intercourse with white men, although unable to speak a word of English. He sees them, however, coming to Fiji in numbers of which he never could have dreamed, and finds the tax-paying powers of his people so much increased by the employment which the new comers and the planters give, that he has been enabled to carry out the cherished idea of his life, and purchase two vessels, the schooner Jeanie Duncan and the little English-built yacht, The Vivid. For these two vessels he paid £1900, a sum which a few years ago was quite beyond his powers of calculation, but which he has had little difficulty in raising by a forced levy on his people.

In person the Vuni Valu is tall, and must, when young, have been a powerful, active man. He is now about sixty-five years old. His countenance is indicative of cunning, shrewdness, and great determination, with a hard, cruel eye, and a rigid mouth. In character he is arrogant and self-conceited—from his old training and the abject homage with which he has through life been regarded by the people. This renders it not only a matter of extreme difficulty, but of considerable delicacy, to maintain him in his position. Such is the man who is dignified with the title of King of Fiji, and in whose hands are the destinies, the lives and properties, of some 3000 white people. From King Cakabau the administration of government, with its fiscal, legal, and criminal business, is nominally derived. But a few adventurers from New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney have placed this man at the head of affairs in Fiji, and from him they pretend to hold their rule and authority in office. The coronation of this barbarian King was a grand ceremonial, which all the neighbouring chiefs were invited to attend. Cakabau, dressed in his "tappa sulu" and a clean white shirt, was then duly crowned; but the crown was composed of tin, covered with a bit of red flannel, set with glass jewels, at a cost of 17s. 6d. On this occasion, several white settlers and a mob of half-castes and Fijians attended the Court. A number of leading chiefs paid homage, and Cakabau was recognised as King. The ceremony over and the feasting done, the crown was consigned to a safe place and the shirt was cast aside till the next state pageant. King Cakabau was again at ease, as he appears in the Portrait we have engraved. Another illustration is that of the Council or Assembly of native chiefs, which may be regarded as the Fiji House of Lords; there being also, in this mimicry of constitutional government, a Lower House of Parliament; but in reality all is done by the clique of foreign adventurers for their own profit. The native girl, playing the curious flute applied to her nose instead of her mouth, is a figure seen in these islands. A few specimens of native pottery, and knives and forks used in cannibal feasts, are also represented.

The seat of the present Government is at Levuka, now the capital of the Fiji group. It is on the eastern side of the island of Ovalau. The harbour has good anchorage-ground, and is easy of access. Among the residents are a large number of foreigners of all nationalities, but chiefly British, who, with their wives, servants, and children, form an important community of European race, requiring and receiving an earnest pastoral care from the missionaries and clergy of their respective creeds. Some few years ago the people of this island, both native and foreign, made a formal surrender of Ovalau to the British Crown. The sovereignty was yielded in due form, according to Fijian usages, by taking large baskets of earth on board her Majesty's ship Herald, then lying at anchor in Levuka Harbour. This was done by the natives of Ovalau to escape danger from the wrath of the barbarian Cakabau and his allies. Whether the surrender was ever more than provisionally accepted has not yet transpired. One thing, however, appears certain, that Great Britain has an irrefragable title to Ovalau, with a good definite area, if the Imperial Government choose to take it up, no matter whether it be ultimately determined to govern Fiji as a protectorate only, or to declare it positively subject to the British Crown. Again, subsequently to this act of the inhabitants of Ovalau, Cakabau himself, with the assembled chiefs of Fiji, surrendered to the Queen of England the sovereignty of the whole archipelago. But this was declined by the Imperial Government. And though it has been repeatedly urged upon the authorities in Downing-street, and many suggestions have from time to time been made to her Majesty's Government on the subject, no favourable reply has yet been obtained.

A limited number of naval medical officers on half pay will be allowed by the Admiralty to avail themselves of the course of instruction at the Army Medical School at Netley.

A return has been issued of the sum which has accrued from the imposition of fines for drunkenness in the Army since the introduction of that penalty in July, 1869, up to March 31, 1872. The total received is £53,256.

SKETCHES IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.



NATIVE WOMEN.



KING CAKABAU.



TABLE UTENSILS.—WOMAN WITH NOSE FLUTE.



FIJI HOUSE OF LORDS.



LEVUKA, THE CAPITAL.

**THE KAIETEUR FALL,
GUIANA.**

This waterfall, till yesterday ranked as the loftiest in the world—of all those, at least, which are supplied by a river of any considerable magnitude—was discovered, on April 24, 1870, by Mr. Charles Barrington Brown, of the Geological Survey of British Guiana.

The river Potaro, which displays this fall, is a tributary of the Essequibo, into which it flows from the west, about one hundred miles from its mouth. The Essequibo flows from north to south in a wide valley, fringed on each bank with the perpetual verdure of a South American forest. High above it, on the west, is an elevated sandstone tract, rising into mountains of the most remarkable aspect, and descending by vast steps of precipices, at intervals, to the plain. Down the last of these giant steps the Potaro leaps, in the wonderful Kaieteur cataract, of which a view, taken from a sketch by Mr. Brown, is given on this page.

The dimensions of the fall have been ascertained by Mr. Brown. Its height is 822 ft., of which 741 ft. is traversed by the water in one perpendicular leap; but the remaining 81 ft. belong to a second stage in the descent. The width of the river-bed, at the top of the fall, is 369 ft.; the greatest depth of the stream, above the fall, is 20 ft.

Mr. Brown discovered this cataract while returning from an expedition, in the region to the south-west, where he sought to trace the western tributaries of the Essequibo and to examine the geological character of the land. This is the country so eagerly resorted to by Sir Walter Raleigh and other Elizabethan adventurers in quest of the fabled El Dorado.

Mr. Brown was prevented, by want of provisions, from staying to measure and examine the waterfall on his first visit, in April; but he made a second visit, in the following July, accompanied by Mr. F. E. King, of the Colonial Secretary's office, British Guiana, Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Trinidad, and Sir George Young, Bart. The fall was now somewhat less in volume than in April, but it was a magnificent sight. Above, the river glides smoothly to the brink, along a slight depression in the table of conglomerate sand. It disappears over the edge without turbulence or foam. The central portion, which is never dry, forms a small horseshoe bend; and the water in this part preserves



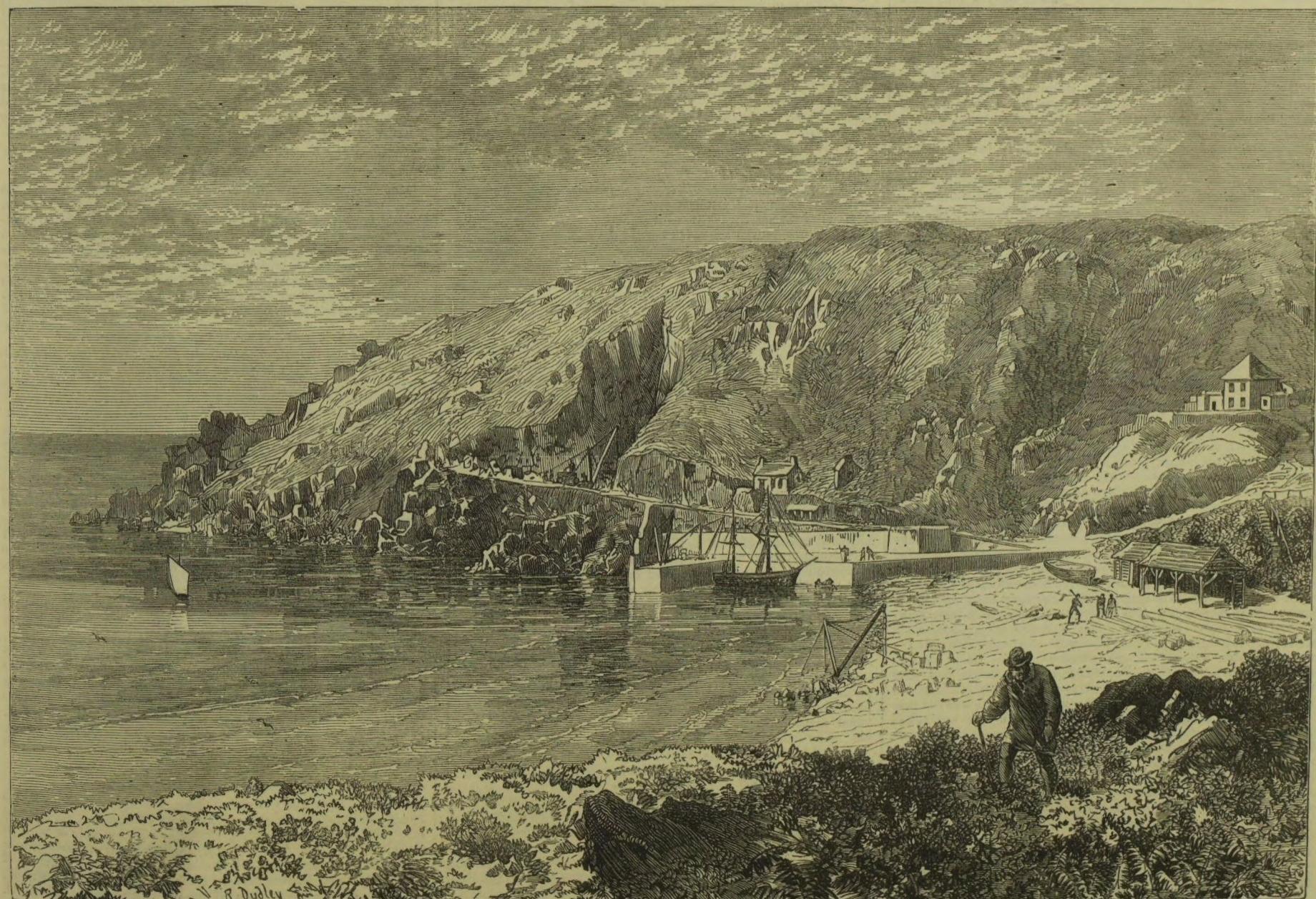
THE KAIETEUR FALLS, BRITISH GUIANA.

its consistency for a short distance from the edge. But everywhere else, and here also, at a few feet from the top all semblance of water disappears; it breaks up or blossoms into the well-known rocket-like forms of the Staubbach and similar waterfalls, but multiplied a thousand times, and descends into a small dark pool, over a semi-circular curtain of precipice, deeply hollowed by the action of the spray.

The cavern behind the fall is the abode of myriads of swallows, which issue from it in the morning, and may be watched for many minutes returning in a continuous multitude at night. The fall itself is one enormous column of a fine, dry-looking, snow-white substance, bearing some resemblance, in colour and consistency, to an avalanche, but surpassing all avalanches immeasurably in size, and in the beauty of the forms taken by the mass of spray as it falls. Rainbows of great splendour may be observed; one in the morning, crossing the fall, as it is here represented; the other in the afternoon, from the summit; but this last is reverted, as it were, forming a vast loop or ring, into which the whole mass seems to precipitate itself and disappear behind the illuminated spray, and reissue, black and foaming, at the outlet of the pool. It then may be seen wandering many miles, through the deep gorge in the hills by which the traveller has arrived.

The expedition took fifteen days in ascending the Essequibo and Potaro to Kaieteur, from the penal settlement on the Mayaruni, the outpost of civilisation in the colony. This time was prolonged by the Essequibo being in flood; and the return was effected by the same route, in only four days and a half. Five ordinary cataracts have to be surmounted on the Potaro, but the greatest is not above 20 ft. in height. The scenery is throughout most beautiful, and the vegetation is wonderful.

From the same plateau other great rivers descend in similar fashion to the Essequibo. It is believed that these streams are mainly supplied from the immense condensation of aqueous vapour which takes place night after night throughout the year in so moist a climate. Sir George Young, who sent us Mr. Brown's sketch, has just announced the discovery, by that gentleman, of another waterfall, seen at a distance, believed to be 2000 ft. in height. This astonishing cataract is on the north-west precipice of the Reraima mountain. It belongs to the Caruni river, a tributary of the Orinoco, in the territory of Venezuela.



GRANITE QUARRIES AT LAMORNA COVE, CORNWALL.

LAMORNA COVE.

Halfway between Penzance and the Land's End, along the south coast of Cornwall, and not far from the little seaport village of Mousehole, frequented by the fishers of pilchards and mackerel, is the picturesque valley of Lamorna. This place not only deserves its romantic name, but is entitled to historical fame. It was here, nine centuries and a half ago, that King Athelstan of the West Saxons finally defeated the ancient Celtic nation of West Britain. The site of his victory is marked by two lofty pillars of granite, erected at Bolleit, which means "the abode of slaughter." We take this opportunity to notice an instructive new book on the local antiquities of Cornwall, that of Mr. W. C. Borlase, called *Nenia Cornubiae*, which is a description of the sepulchres and funeral customs of the early inhabitants (published by Longman). He lately made some inquiries, in this parish of St. Buryan, about the existing traditions of that wild old battle. Aged peasants told him that the opposing leaders were "Howel" and "Athelstan;" and that the two tall stones, placed three hundred yards apart, showed their respective positions in front of the fighting armies. The bodies of the slain, they said, lay in a grave where they could not be found till the day of judgment. Several barrows or mounds, with the stone chambers termed kist-vaens, containing urns of human ashes or calcined bones, and pieces of bronze weapons or jewels, are found in this neighbourhood. On Rosemoddress, or Ring Down, is a Druidic circle of stones, of which people now speak as "The Merry Maidens." This we suppose to be of a date much more remote; but there seems to be little doubt of the battle fought here, after which King Athelstan built a monastery at St. Buryan, and perhaps a Saxon fortress at Boscawen. We refer to "A Week at the Land's End," by Mr. J. T. Blight of Penzance, for additional details of the topography. The granite quarries at Lamorna Cove are the scene of an important industry, which furnishes materials for strong and stately buildings in other parts of the kingdom. The workmen bore the solid rock with a long and steel-pointed bar of iron, then put in a large quantity of gunpowder, and by an explosion split off an enormous slice of granite, which they afterwards cut into smaller blocks. The granite here is of different qualities: that on the eastern side of the valley is good, but on the western side is a coarser sort, with veins of quartz. Again, there is the porphyritic granite, studded with large crystals of felspar. The rocks are frequently adorned with rare lichens, or overhung by garlands of ivy, along the wooded banks of a pretty stream that flows down the valley. Lamorna is the haunt of various birds, among which are noticed by Mr. Blight the purple heron, the golden oriole, and other species not often found elsewhere on the shores of Britain.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF CARBOLIC AND OTHER ACIDS.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong began his fourth and concluding lecture on the Artificial Production of Organic Substances, on Thursday week, by stating that benzene, which is the starting-point for the preparation of many compounds which occur naturally in the vegetable kingdom, was obtained by Berthelot, by passing the gas acetylene through red-hot tubes; but that its chief source, however, is coal-tar oil, the liquid resulting from the distillation of coal, as practised in the gas manufacture. Benzene is converted into phenol or carbolic acid by heating it with sulphuric acid, and fusing the potassium salt of the resulting sulpho-acid with potash. The preservative action of carbolic acid, so much used as a disinfectant, appears to depend on its destroying the germs which ordinarily give rise to and hasten putrefactive decomposition; whilst the ordinary disinfectants, chloride of lime and permanganate of potash (Condyl's fluid), act in virtue of the oxygen they contain, which oxidises or destroys the animal or vegetable matter. As salicylic acid (which exists in the free state in the flowers of *Spiraea ulmaria*, and also as a compound ether in *Gaultheria procumbens*), on distillation, splits up into phenol and carbonic anhydride, it was suggested that salicylic acid might be got from these bodies; and this was done by Professor Kolbe, by passing carbonic anhydride into fused phenol, to which metallic sodium had been added. Silicylic acid, also, by the action of iodine, has been converted into diiodosalicylic acid, and this, by fusion with caustic potash, became a new acid, identical with that extracted from gall-nuts and oak-bark. From the substance known as mellite or honey-stone, found in the coal measures, and remarkable as being one of the few crystalline organic salts occurring in the mineral kingdom, mellitic acid, of which mellite is the aluminium salt, has been obtained. This acid splits up into benzene and carbonic anhydride when heated, and is said to have been obtained by the direct oxidation of carbon by means of permanganate of potassium. After experimental illustrations, Dr. Armstrong stated that, although the methods usually adopted by the chemist to prepare organic compounds artificially are different from those employed by nature, yet there is little doubt but that the forces engaged are identical in both cases under widely dissimilar conditions.

LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

General Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President of the Royal Geographical Society, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 28, began his discourse by stating that he was glad of the opportunity of bearing testimony to the great and good qualities of Livingstone, as well as to the important services which he had rendered to geography. He was really a pioneer of civilisation, and his name, now a household word amongst us, would descend to posterity with undying interest, on account of his earnest efforts against the slave trade. While disengaged in London in 1865, at the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, he undertook the exploration of the watershed of Central Africa, and received £500 from the Royal Geographical Society and £500 from the Government, with the appointment of Consul. In March, 1866, he reached Zanzibar, and on April 7 he left the seacoast, at the mouth of the Rohuma, well equipped, with thirty men, twelve sepoys, nine Johanna men, and some slaves and natives, and also six camels, three buffaloes, three mules, and three donkeys. His journey was excessively difficult. He had to cut his way through the jungle, the sepoys became insubordinate, and the animals died. Reports of the proximity of plunderers led him to alter his course, and he travelled about a hundred miles through desert country, suffering much from want of provisions, till he reached Mataka's country, on the watershed between the sea and the lake, 5000 ft. high. He could not cross the lake for want of boats; the sepoys became more insubordinate, and were sent back, and the Johanna men deserted, reporting his death, which was disproved by the British search expedition. In October Livingstone struck west, ascending a plateau inhabited by Manjunga, a hospitable people, not having suffered by the slave trade. He then travelled over country depopulated by slave-hunting Arabs, and lived mainly upon mushrooms. Having passed the point he reached in 1863, he crossed the Aranqua, and reached the watershed between the Zambezi and what he took to be the

Nile. Sir Henry then traced upon the map Livingstone's route over the watershed, in which he had been preceded by Portuguese scientific and commercial travellers. During his journeys he succeeded in reconciling two tribes about to go to war, and hardly escaped compulsory marriage with the daughter of a grateful chief. He next had to wade through a country almost wholly inundated by the immense rainfall, and after enduring inconceivable hardships was compelled to proceed to Ujiji for stores, reaching it in May, 1869, whence he wrote the last letter received in England till intelligence came of Mr. Stanley having found him. From Ujiji he made several fruitless expeditions, with the view of discovering various lines of drainage proceeding to join the central system or on to the Nile, a theory which Sir Henry adduced geographical reasons for believing to be erroneous. The country was found to be fruitful and well watered. On June 13, 1871, Livingstone witnessed the horrid massacre of between five and six hundred natives by the Arabs at a fair. He then returned leisurely to Ujiji, greatly emaciated, and was much disappointed in not finding any stores; but on Nov. 10 he, happily, fell in with Mr. Stanley. Sir Henry then expatiated on the gratitude we owe to Mr. Stanley, which the Geographical Society would still further recognise by awarding him their gold medal. The discourse was concluded by comments on Livingstone's error in attributing to the Nile the water system which he had discovered, whereas it belonged to the very great river Congo. To aid him in his search for the source of this river another expedition is about to start, to which Mr. Young has subscribed £2000, and further liberality is anticipated from the public. Hopes are now entertained that the illustrious traveller will happily return home next year, if not this. Extracts from Livingstone's letters were read during the discourse. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

THE SOURCES OF OUR KNOWLEDGE.

Professor W. K. Clifford, M.A., on Saturday last gave the first of a course of three lectures on the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences. He began by describing what he saw when he entered the lecture theatre, which he could speak of as the result of direct personal experience, yet which was really nothing more than two distinct curved pictures upon the two retinas of his eyes, resembling those in a photographer's camera—merely a panorama painted in mosaic and shown on a wheel of life. After considering the details of the knowledge thus acquired, he said that there are two distinct parts in every sensation that we get; besides the actual message that we apparently hear, and see, and feel, there is something that we imagine and add to this message. Now, where does this knowledge come from?—a question he then proceeded to discuss. He said that we really supplement our experience in accordance with certain rules; and he then commented on our knowledge of continuity as acquired by experience and imagination, and on our use of the law of causation. He next considered and illustrated the use of language for the representation of sensations by signs, as the apparatus of thought, to express the relations of series of things to one another, and combinations of these relations. He then stated that the rules about space and motion constitute the pure sciences of geometry and kinematics; the rules about things and uniformity belong to a pure science of nature; and the rules about numbers and classes constitute the pure sciences of arithmetic and formal logic. As an example of the first he considered our knowledge of a parallelogram as really obtained and supplemented, and then proceeded to discuss the distinction between statements that are only true and those that are also necessarily true, giving examples. He then adverted to the opinions of Locke and Hume, who agreed in saying that the supplement of experience is made up of past experience, together with links which bind together perceptions that have been accustomed to occur together—that is, by the law of association now made the basis of scientific psychology. But Kant said, "It is impossible that all your knowledge can have come from experience. For you know that the axioms of mathematics are absolutely and universally true; and no experience could possibly have told you this." This could not be answered at the time; but Professor Clifford proceeded to show that Kant used the word "experience" nearly in the sense in which he himself used "sensation," as meaning the whole phenomenon, consisting of the bare message and the filling in; but it means also the character imposed upon it by our two faculties, intuition and understanding. He then explained the question proposed by the critical philosophy, "Are there any properties of objects really due to me and to the way in which I perceive them, and which do not belong to things themselves?" to which Kant did not give the right answer. The opinions of Whewell, Mill, and Hartley were next noticed; and, in conclusion, Professor Clifford expressed his conviction of the correctness of the doctrine of Herbert Spencer, that the whole constitution of our minds has been formed by experience; not by our own only, but by the accumulated experience of all our ancestors, handed down to us by hereditary transmission.

MECHANISM OF THE VOICE.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his eighth lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, given on Tuesday last, described the manner in which the voice is produced. The apparatus consists of a pair of bellows—the lungs and windpipe; vibrating membranes—the vocal cords; and chambers for the production of resonance—the pharynx, the mouth, and the nose. The structure of the larynx was shown, by the aid of diagrams and specimens, as well as the way the notes produced in the larynx are formed by the vibration of the true vocal membranes, or vocal cords, as they are commonly termed; and the pitch of the notes (rapidity of vibration) was stated to depend on the tension and length of these true vocal cords. It was also explained how the tension may be increased by the action of muscles and by increasing the force of the stream of air through the glottis. Thus, when a tenor or soprano wants to produce a high note a powerful expiratory effort is made, so that the force of the stream of air may stretch the vocal cords and increase their tension. The pitch of the child's voice is above that of the adult owing to the vocal cords being shorter in the former case; and the higher pitch of the female voice, as compared with that of the male, and of the soprano and tenor, as compared with the contralto and bass, appear to be due to the same cause—shorter cords in voices of high pitch. The loudness of the notes (amplitude of vibration) is due to the force with which the vocal membranes are thrown into vibration by the stream of air. The fact that in such a case the pitch of the note may not be raised by the increased tension of the cords consequent upon the increased force shows that there is probably a compensation due to a diminished contraction of the muscles which tighten the cords, so that the increased force of expiration and the diminished force of muscular contraction balance each other. The quality, character, or timbre of the voice depends on the state of the vocal cords and of the resonance chambers, to be considered on Tuesday next. At the close of the lecture the Professor exhibited his own larynx by means of the lime-light and Garcia's mirror and by the laryngoscope, so that the motion

of the vocal cords during breathing and the production of different notes were made distinctly visible to the audience.

In consequence of the illness of Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the discourse on Friday next will be given by Professor Allman—on Coral Reefs and their Architects.

At the general monthly meeting on Monday last—Sir Henry Holland, Bart., president, in the chair—twenty-one new members were elected. Professor Tyndall was present, after his tour in the United States, where he has delivered a series of lectures to the most distinguished audiences by almost national invitation. A resolution was passed congratulating him on his return, and on the generous spirit which has led him to appropriate the profits of these lectures to the establishment of a fund to assist young Americans in their scientific studies in Europe, and thanking him for his liberal gift to the Royal Institution of the splendid apparatus employed by him in the illustration of the lectures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON.

The Right Hon. Georgina, Dowager Countess of Haddington, died, on the 26th ult., at Lennel House, Coldstream, N.B., in her seventy-second year. Her Ladyship, the daughter of the Ven. Robert Markham, Archdeacon of York (fifth son of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York), by Frances Egerton, his wife, daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart., was married, Sept. 16, 1824, to George, tenth Earl of Haddington (who died June 25, 1870), and had six sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son is the present Earl of Haddington.

THE DOWAGER LADY SHELLEY.

Frances, Dowager Lady Shelley, died, on the 24th ult., at her residence, Maresfield Lodge, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Her Ladyship, who was in her eighty-sixth year, was only daughter and heiress of Thomas Winkley, Esq., of Brockholes, and Catterall Hall, Lancashire. She married, June 4, 1807, Sir John Shelley, sixth Baronet of Michelgrove, Sussex, and had, with other issue, Sir John Villiers Shelley, the seventh Baronet, and the Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley, the eighth and late Baronet.

SIR G. DE LA POER BERESFORD, BART.

Sir George de la Poer Beresford, Bart., of Bagnall, in the county of Waterford, died at Glasgow on the 11th ult. He was born March 1, 1811, the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir John Poer Beresford, K.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S., by Mary, his first wife, daughter of Captain Anthony James P. Molloy, R.N. Having been educated at Harrow, Sir George entered the Army in 1827, and attained the rank of Major. He was M.P. for Athlone in 1841-2, and succeeded his father in 1844. Sir George married, March 7, 1846, Elizabeth, second daughter of Davis Lucas, Esq., of Clontibret, in the county of Monaghan, and Glendalough, in the county of Galway, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, of which issue only one daughter survives. The baronetcy consequently devolves on his nephew, now Sir Henry Monson de la Poer Beresford-Pearse, Bart., of Bedale, Yorkshire, who was born on Sept. 27, 1850.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. F. CHANNELL.

The Right Hon. Sir William Fry Channell, Knt., late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, died, on the 26th ult., at his residence, 2, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park-gardens, in his sixty-ninth year. He was son of the late Pike Channell, Esq., of Peckham, Surrey. Called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1827, he went the Home Circuit, and soon obtained considerable practice as a junior counsel. He was made Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, after which time he had the leading practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1857 he succeeded Baron Alderson in the Court of Exchequer, on which occasion he was knighted. Mr. Baron Channell retired recently from the Bench, and was sworn a Privy Councillor a few weeks since. He married, 1834, Martha, daughter of R. Moseley, Esq., of Champion Hill, Camberwell, and had issue.

MAJOR EDWARDS.

Major Benjamin Hutchins Edwards died at Freshford, on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-nine, after sixty-two years' service, during forty-five of which he was on full pay. He served in the Peninsular War from 1811 to the end of the war in 1814, including the siege and storming of Badajoz, with the 9th Portuguese Regiment, on which occasion he volunteered as one of the forlorn hope, and with the 43rd Light Infantry, at the battles of Salamanca, Vera, Nivelle, Nive, Tarbes, and Toulouse. He had received two medals and six clasps.

THE REV. JOHN SNEYD, OF ASHCOMBE.

The Rev. John Sneyd, of Ashcombe Park, and Woodlands, Staffordshire, M.A., J.P., died, on the 17th ult., at 63, Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park, in his seventy-fifth year. He was the second son of William Sneyd, Esq., of Ashcombe, J.P. and D.L., by Jane, his wife, daughter and heir of Simon Debank Esq., of The Ashes, in the county of Stafford; and married, first, 1822, Penelope, daughter of John Holley, Esq., of Aylsham, Norfolk, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters. He married, secondly, 1850, Mary, daughter of Charles Marsh Adams, Esq., of The Abbey, Shrewsbury, and had another daughter. Mr. Sneyd became Incumbent of Ippstones in 1853, and was the first Rural Dean of Leek. He is succeeded by his eldest son, John William Sneyd, Esq., J.P. and D.L. The Sneys of Ashcombe are a junior branch of the ancient and influential Staffordshire family of Sneyd, of Keele.

MR. PALMER-MOREWOOD.

Charles Rowland Palmer-Morewood, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Alfreton Hall, in the county of Derby, and Ladbrooke, in the county of Warwick, lord of the manor and patron of Alfreton, died, at his seat, near Derby, on the 21st ult. Mr. Palmer-Morewood was born Aug. 5, 1819, the elder son of the late William Palmer, Esq., of Ladbrooke, who assumed the surname of Morewood on succeeding to the estates of the old Derbyshire family of Morewood of Alfreton. He married, June 9, 1842, the Hon. Georgina Byron, second daughter of George Anson, seventh Lord Byron, by whom he leaves Charles Rowland, his son and heir, and several other children.

MR. CHARLTON OF APLEY CASTLE.

St. John Chiverton Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, in the county of Salop, died, at his seat, near Wellington, on the 23rd ult. He was born May 29, 1799, the son and heir of William Charlton, Esq., of Apley Castle, High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1807, the representative of the ancient Shropshire family of Charlton, which derives descent from Sir Alan Charlton, Knight, Governor of Montgomery and Wigmore Castles, temp. Edward II.

Mr. Charlton was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He served as High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1825, and was a J.P. and D.L. for that county. He married, first, Sept. 7, 1820, Jane Sophia, only daughter of Thomas Meyrick, Esq., of Bush, in the county of Pembroke; and secondly, Feb. 24, 1842, Anne, third daughter of Philip Charlton, Esq., of Wytheford Hall, in the county of Salop. By the former he leaves, besides daughters, one surviving son, Thomas Charlton-Meyrick, Esq., of Bush; and by the second, an only daughter, Mary Eleanor, wife of the Hon. H. E. Butler, son of Viscount Mountgarrett.

MR. WRIGHT, OF OSMASTON MANOR.

Francis Wright, Esq., late of Lenton Hall, Notts, and subsequently of Osmaston Manor, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., lord of the manors of Osmaston and Ashbourne, died on the 24th ult. He was born Dec. 21, 1806, the second son of John Wright, Esq., of Lenton Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Beresford, Esq., of Osmaston. He served as High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1842. He married, Aug. 12, 1830, Selina, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., by whom he had six sons and three daughters. The Wrights of Osmaston descend from John Wright, a Parliamentarian officer, Captain in General Whalley's regiment of horse. The Wrights of Mapperley, Notts, are of the same family.

ROBERT GRAVES, A.R.A.

Mr. Graves, the last member of the Associate Engravers of the Old Class of the Royal Academy, died, on the 28th ult., in his seventy-fifth year, leaving the line engraving of "Lady Bowater," by Gainsborough (in the exhibition at the Academy, which closes to-day), unfinished. His last complete plate was the portrait of Charles Dickens, after Mr. Frith, R.A., for the second volume of Mr. Forster's Life. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1836, when he had just completed his line engraving of Lord Byron, after Thomas Phillips, R.A. Among his principal plates were several after Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A., "The Highland Whisky Still," after Sir Edwin Landseer; "Cromwell Resolving to Refuse the Crown," after C. Lucy; "The Slide," after T. Webster, R.A.; the "Origin of the Harp," after Macleod; "The Good Shepherd," and "Madonna," after Murillo; and "Via Dolorosa," after Raphael. In 1866 was exhibited the first of the series of engravings after Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, which included "Mrs. Graham," "The Blue Boy," "Mrs. Lloyd," "Mrs. Siddons," "The Duchess of Devonshire," and "Mrs. Beaufoy." His grandfather was Robert Graves, a well-known print-seller, one hundred years ago, of Catherine-street, Strand. His father, Robert Graves, was considered the best judge of engravings of his time. He was the eldest brother of Mr. Henry Graves, the well-known print-publisher of Pall-mall.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. George White Clark, of Highbury-terrace, Highbury, and of Goswell-road, wholesale watch manufacturer, was proved, on the 22nd ult., by Jane Rachael Clark, the relict, and Edwin Knott, the executors—the personality being sworn under £70,000. The testator has left to his widow his household furniture and effects and an annuity of £600; to his eldest son, George, £1000, free of duty; to his executor, Edwin Knott, £100, also free of duty; and the residue of his property to his children, William, Joseph, Charles, Alfred, Helena, and Alice.

The will and codicil of the late Mr. John Brodrribb Bergne, of the Foreign Office, were proved, on the 15th ult., by Ben Thomas Brandeth Gibbs and Frederick aCourt Bergne, the executors—the personality being sworn under £20,000. The testator devises to his eldest son, Frederick, all his real estate, and gives to his widow the gold medal presented to him by his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort on his marriage, and his furniture absolutely; he also gives her the income of the residue of his personal property for life: at her death it is to be divided between his two sons, Frederick and John.

The will, with two codicils, of Mr. John Stutter, formerly of Southwark, hop merchant but late of Hadlow House, Five Ashes, Sussex, was proved, on the 12th ult., by Frances Stutter, the relict, and Arthur Stutter, under £30,000.

The will of Mr. John Bowcher, of No. 16, Kidbrook-villas, Shooter's-hill, was proved, on the 7th ult., by the brothers, Edwin and Nathaniel Bowcher, the executors, under £40,000.

The will of Mr. Benjamin Allmond Cox, of The Grange, Southgate, Middlesex, was proved, on the 7th ult., by Rosamond Margaret Cox, the relict, George Allen, and George Charles Cox, the executors, under £35,000, subject to legacies of £100 each, free of duty, to Mr. Cox and Mr. Allen. Testator bequeaths the whole of his property, real and personal, to his wife.

The will of the late Major-General George Wynell Mayow, C.B., of Bray, Cornwall, has been proved by his brothers, the executors, the Rev. M. W. Mayow and the Rev. P. W. Mayow. The General is succeeded in his landed property in Cornwall by his next brother, the Rev. M. W. Mayow. The personality was sworn under £14,000.

Miss Hannah Brackenbury, who died at Brighton yesterday week, has given to the Manchester Institutions as follows:—To the Grammar School, £6600; to Owens College, £12,500; and various large sums to Barnes's Convalescent Home at Cheadle, the Manchester Children's Hospital, Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Benevolent Fund—all in Manchester. Within the last ten years she has given, in and out of Manchester, a total of £100,000. By her will she has now left further large sums to Manchester, including £10,000 for a hospital. She has also bequeathed £9000 to Durham University. The lamented lady passed a great part of her early life in Manchester.

Last Saturday the Raleigh, twenty-two guns, iron-cased frigate, built from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, was launched from Chatham Dockyard; the "christening" being performed by Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Captain Superintendent.

At the annual meeting of the governors of the Birmingham Homoeopathic Hospital and Dispensary, held yesterday week, it was stated that a site for a new hospital had been secured, on the Townhall side of Easy-row, for £7000; and, as the lease of the present building expires next year, an appeal was made for contributions to enable the committee to complete the purchase and proceed with the erection of a new hospital.

A "Railway Cashier" writes to the *Times* stating that the public must be on their guard against base half-sovereigns now in circulation. Two of these imitations have passed into his office within a fortnight. They are dated 1849, and are of gold, but of lower quality than the standard coinage. In appearance they are pale in colour, and ring with a somewhat silvery tone. They are well struck from dies ingeniously sunk to represent the low relief of a worn coin; but on a very close examination it will be observed that the surface wants the peculiar softness which indicates regular wear.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. LANGLEY.—We have received no problem with your signature attached. If any were sent without a signature, as hundreds reach us, it has no doubt been destroyed.

PSALM.—We have probably five score similar contributions awaiting insertion; so you may judge what is the probability of your composition appearing "next week."

W. L. E. Newton-Abbot.—No. 1510 cannot be solved in the way you suggest. You must find out why by studying the position.

F. Malvern.—The games have been safely received.

M. MCINTYRE.—You are mistaken in both instances. Please remember that such suggestions, which are easily made, cost us a deal of time to examine, and space to answer.

W. B. WOOD.—It shall be examined.

VISITOR.—Received, with thanks.

R. F.—We have not space to point out why your proposed solution is defective. See notice above to "M. MCINTYRE."

E. J. C. Dublin, is thanked for the Knight's Tour.

H. B.—There is no room for another theme; the examiners will rebel at having to do with the former one again.

C. A. M. APPLEY.—It will receive due attention; but there are very many similar productions, by acknowledged masters, which have been waiting examination for weeks. They claim priority.

DELTA.—Safely received. A letter will reach you on the subject shortly.

KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XV.—The syllabic solution of this problem has been received from D. C. L.—M. P.—R. G. E.—Lady S.—F. R. S.—Laura—B. A.—Cambridge—D. D.—R. A.—Percy—S. W. T.—Ferdinand and Miranda—Ebony—S. B.—Hayley—Blackheath—U. French—Brighton—G. F. Rohrwege—W. H. W.—Madame Lue—F. A. S.—Amy Holmes—W. B. E.—F. C. S.—Curlo—M. E. P.—E. I. C.—A. J. Claddo—A. B. Lyman—Hornsey—A. Percy Lloyd—Celia—J. A. Manning—W. Groux—Miss Biscoe—M. H. The Park—Nottingham—M. E. P.—Plas-issa—Dante—Firenze—R. v. Berlin—Emma—Guy Merville—Lord G. H. S. O.—Ponsonby—W. W.—Lady R.—Derby—F. M. E.—Oakhill, Bath (no signature)—Subaltern—G. W. T.—V. P.—Colonel C.—E. B. G.—Cambridge—Avondale—Li Calzi—Tasso—E. D.—Orlando—Marquise (illegible)—Paris—C. of Genoa—H. E. of Turin—Mabel and Geraldine—Beatrice—Octogenarian—Heiloze—Mitre—St. John's, Oxford—A. A.—Durham—Ernestine—Palatine—Fra G. H. M.—St. George—Wanted—A.—Trinity Coll., Cambridge—M. M.—G. V.—Gaiety Theatre—H. S. O.—J. G. R. of Dundee.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1513 has been received from A. Z.—Fergus—Tristram—C. W. G.—M.D.—Lez—E. S.—Percy—Violet—Box and Cox—T. W. of Canterbury—Belbrighton.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1514 has been received from H. T. W.—Felix—B. L.—G. M. R.—Pip—M. MCINTYRE—W. E. F.—T. W. of Canterbury—R. B.—I. A.—Leeming—Talbourn—3 Ward, Colney Hatch—Campden-tins—M. P.—E. Stewart—Box and Cox—Hermes—F. R. S.—Paget—Miranda and Ferdinand—B. St. J.—W. S. B.—Charley—D. Blissett—Edward S.—Manfred and Man Friday—W. Alrey.

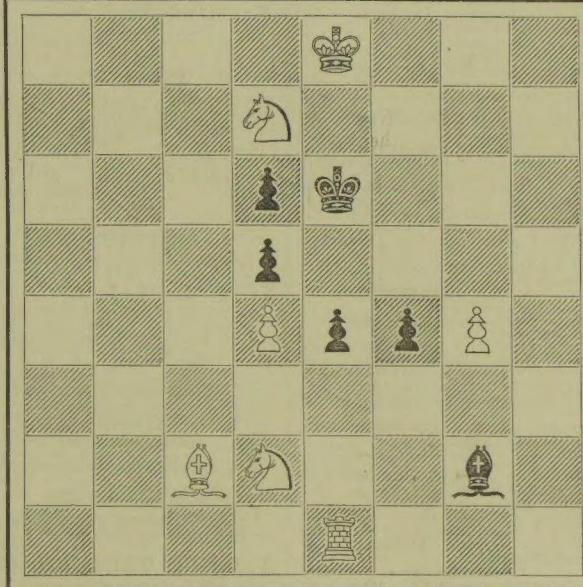
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1514.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th	Any move	2. Gives mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1515.

By Mr. J. J. CAMPBELL.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

A well-contested Game between the Rev. C. E. RANKEN and Mr. N. FEEDEN. (*Gioco Piano*.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. Q to K 4th	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	Had he captured Pawn with Pawn now, Black could have either played R to Q B sq., or taken the Bishop with Kt and followed with P to Q 5th, or R to K Kt 6th (ch.).	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	29.	Q to K 2nd
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	30.	B to Q 3rd
5. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	31.	P to K B sq
6. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	32.	Kt takes B
This is thought by many to be at least as strong as the customary move of B to Q R 4th.*		32. Q R takes Kt	P to Q B 6th
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	The only move by which he could win, Any other would have allowed his opponent to make a drawn battle at least.	
8. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	33. K to Kt 2nd	
9. P takes P	P to Q 4th	Checking with the Rook at this crisis would have been unavailing, but Kt to K B 7th looks more to the purpose than the move in the text. It is noteworthy here that, if White had retreated the Queen to Q B sq., the following beautiful variation would probably have occurred:—	
10. B to Q Kt 3rd	Castles	33. Q to Q B sq.	R to Q B 6th
11. Kt to K sq	P to K B 4th	34. R to B 7th (ch)	B takes R
12. P to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 4th	35. R takes B (ch)	Q takes R
13. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q B 4th	36. Kt takes Q	P to Q B 7th
14. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 5th	37. K to Kt 2nd	
15. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	37. Kt to Q 6th, or P	{ R to Q 6th
16. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to K 3rd	38. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 7th (ch)
17. Kt to K 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	On the other hand, it,—	
18. B to Q B 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	37. Kt to Q 6th, R to Q 6th	
19. P to K Kt 4th	P to Q B 5th	38. K to Kt 2nd	R to Q 7th (ch)
20. Kt takes K P	B to K 5th	and wins.	
He would have done better, perhaps, by retaining this Bishop, and playing P to K B 4th, at once.		33. R to K B sq	
21. P to Q 4th	B takes B	Q to K 3rd seems preferable. Black must then withdraw his King to R sq.	
22. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	34. R to Q B sq	
23. Kt to K 3rd	B to K 3rd	35. R to Q B 2nd	P to Q Kt 5th
24. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K 4th	36. Q to K B sq	P to Q R 4th
25. P to K B 3rd	B takes Kt	37. K to B 2nd	P to Q B 7th
With the intention of taking the adverse Queen from her strong post at Q 3rd; but it would probably have been equally good play to have reserved the Bishop, taking the R's Pawn, instead of exchanging pieces. In that case, when the White Rook was played to K B 6th, Black could have defended his K Kt Pawn by moving Q to K sq., still threatening R to K B 6th.		38. K to B 3rd	
26. R takes K B P	R takes R P	He needlessly hastens the impending catastrophe, which he could have delayed by moving Q to K B 6th. If instead of either of these moves he had exchanged the Rook at B's 7th, the result will be seen in the following variation:—	
27. P to K R 4th	B takes Kt	38. R to B 7th (ch)	B takes R
With the intention of taking the adverse Queen from her strong post at Q 3rd; but it would probably have been equally good play to have reserved the Bishop, taking the R's Pawn, instead of exchanging pieces. In that case, when the White Rook was played to K B 6th, Black could have defended his K Kt Pawn by moving Q to K sq., still threatening R to K B 6th.		39. R takes B (ch)	Q takes R
28. Kt to K 6th		40. Kt takes Q	P to Q R 5th
Black was afraid to take the Q Pawn with Pawn here on account of the reply, B to Q sq., for if after that move he played Kt to K B 6th, White would have answered with Q to K B 4th, followed by R to Q B sq.		41. Kt to K 6th	K to K sq
		42. Q to B 6th	R takes Kt P (ch)
		43. K to B 2nd	P "Queens."
		44. Q to B 4th ((ch))	and wins.
		45. R to K R 8th	
		and White resigns.	

* The annotations to this game are by the Rev. C. E. Ranken.

Sir Titus Salt and Sir A. Fairbairn have each contributed £1000 towards establishing a college of science in Yorkshire. Colonel Akroyd, M.P., has given £500 for a scholarship at Haley Hill. Messrs. Barran and Son also give £500, with a promise to increase the amount to £1000 should the subscription list reach £6000. Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., gives £500, and other liberal sums are promised.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland concluded, yesterday week, their deliberations on the bill. Their decision was uncompromisingly hostile to the measure. They invite the Catholic clergy and laity to use all constitutional means to oppose the bill in its present form, and they call upon the Irish members to give it their most energetic opposition. Cardinal Cullen presided over the meeting.

The Senate of the Dublin University, yesterday week, adopted by a large majority a motion proposed by Dr. Traill, Fellow, declaring that the House of Commons ought to adopt the principle of Mr. Fawcett's bill, and preserve to Trinity College its University powers and privileges while abolishing its religious tests.

A statement has been issued by the Committee of Convocation of Queen's University criticising the measure, and desiring, if the scheme adopted by Parliament be one tending to make Irish University education denominational, that Queen's University may be excluded from its operation.

The Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland have adopted resolutions approving of certain principles in the bill, but objecting to some details. A meeting of representatives of the Nonconformist Committees of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham was held at Crewe, on Thursday week, at which resolutions were passed approving the general principle of the bill, in so far as it provides for the separation of the theological faculty from Trinity College, Dublin, the abolition of tests, and the establishment of a University open to all without distinction of creed; but strongly objecting to some of the clauses of the measure as being calculated practically to contravene the principle which it asserts.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION.

The Oxford Local Examination will be held this year at Oxford, and also at the places named below. Girls may be examined at the places marked with an asterisk. The examination will begin in each place on Monday, June 2, at two o'clock p.m.

The printed forms may be obtained by candidates wishing to be examined at Oxford from the Rev. S. Edwardes, Merton College, Oxford. Candidates wishing to be examined at any of the other places may obtain them from the local secretary for the place. These forms, duly filled up, must be returned to the respective secretaries on or before Saturday, April 19.

The fees—viz., £1 10s. for each senior candidate, £1 for each junior—must be paid on or before Saturday, April 19. The fees, if sent by post, must be paid by cheque or by post-office order, and not in coin or stamps. No fee can be returned under any circumstances.

The places of examination and the local secretaries are:—

- * London.—Boys, Mr. R. Redmond, 42, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.; girls, Mrs. H. J. Roby, 92, Kensington-gardens-square.
- * Bath.—Boys, Mr. H. D. Skrine and Mr. H. Spackman, Guildhall; girls, Mrs. Spender, 17, Circus.
- * Birmingham.—Mr. C. T. Saunders, 41, Cherry-street,
- Brighton.—Boys, Mr. Barclay Phillips, 75, Lansdowne-place; girls, Mrs. H. Martin, 4, Powys-road.
- * Cheltenham.—Girls, Mrs. Jex-Blake, 12, Suffolk-square.
- Exeter.—Mr. F. Pollard, 1, Upper Paul-street.
- Finchley.—The Rev. T. C. Whitehead, Christ's College.
- Gloucester.—The Rev. C. Naylor, Crypt Grammar School.
- Hastings and St. Leonards.—Mr. J. Stewart, University School.
- Leeds.—Mr. H. H. Sales, St. Andrew's-chambers, Park

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